

that if that insistence is made by any Senator I am compelled to yield. I was so anxious to get the matter up for action that I did not want to have that done. I am willing to agree, however, that the joint resolution may be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, because that is the only way whereby I can get action.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 94) providing for temporarily furnishing electric power to the people and industries of Tacoma, Wash., and vicinity, by use of the naval airplane carrier *Lexington* was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business in open session.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business in open session.

(All nominations received this day and those confirmed appear at the end of to-day's Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PATTERSON in the chair) laid before the Senate sundry messages from the President transmitting executive nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees, and which appear at the end of to-day's Senate proceedings.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, from the Committee on Naval Affairs I report back favorably several nominations for the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations will be placed on the calendar.

#### THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no further reports of committees the calendar is in order.

The legislative clerk proceeded to announce the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the two judiciary nominations had better go over. A number of Senators who are not here want to be present when they are considered. I ask that they may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, it is so ordered.

#### POST-OFFICE NOMINATIONS

The legislative clerk proceeded to announce the nominations of sundry postmasters.

Mr. PHIPPS. I move that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the confirmation of the postmasters en bloc? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The nominations are confirmed, and the President will be notified.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REED. I move that the Senate do now adjourn, the adjournment being until 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 4 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 4, 1929, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

#### NOMINATIONS

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 3, 1929*

##### UNITED STATES MARSHAL

J. Duncan Adams, of South Carolina, to be United States marshal, western district of South Carolina, vice Robert Kirksey, term expired.

##### COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Frank W. Donaldson, of Morristown, Tenn., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Tennessee in place of Lee Brock, resigned.

##### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Passed Asst. Surg. Milton V. Veldee to be a surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from October 10, 1929.

##### APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY

##### TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

First Lieut. Robert Scurlark Moore, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Joseph Harris, Coast Artillery Corps, effective February 1, 1930, with rank from June 27, 1925.

##### TO SIGNAL CORPS

Maj. Clyde Vincent Simpson, Cavalry (assigned to duty with Signal Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

##### To be colonels

Lieut. Col. William Allen Austin, Cavalry, from November 16, 1929.

Lieut. Col. Rudolph Ethelbert Smyser, Quartermaster Corps, from November 20, 1929.

##### To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Edward Dahl Ardery, Corps of Engineers, from November 16, 1929.

Maj. Richard Coke Burleson, Field Artillery, from November 16, 1929.

Maj. Lloyd Patzlaff Horsfall, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 16, 1929.

Maj. Charles Gearhart Mettler, Ordnance Department, from November 19, 1929.

Maj. Morgan Lewis Brett, Ordnance Department, from November 20, 1929.

##### To be majors

Capt. Ralph Arthur William Pearson, Infantry, from November 16, 1929.

Capt. Raymond Holmes Bishop, Infantry, from November 16, 1929.

Capt. James A. Summersett, jr., Infantry, from November 16, 1929.

Capt. Hugh Coskery Gilchrist, Infantry, from November 19, 1929.

Capt. Joseph A. Sheridan, Field Artillery, from November 20, 1929.

#### DENTAL CORPS

##### To be majors

Capt. Clyde Wakefield Scogin, Dental Corps, from November 17, 1929.

Capt. James Lawrence Olsen, Dental Corps, from November 17, 1929.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 3, 1929*

##### POSTMASTERS

##### SOUTH CAROLINA

James E. Minter, Laurens.

Paul H. Norris, Parris Island.

Wesley D. Banks, St. Matthews.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, December 3, 1929

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

The Lord God give us hope, faith, and purpose to so live that each of us shall be a blessing to our fellow men. Bless every act that starts a new influence for Thee and for our country. We ask Thee to teach us that wisdom that shall enable us to be useful for truth, for honor, for goodness, for fidelity, and for genuine manliness. Redeem our land from self-indulgence and from destructive materialism, and bring it into the full light and knowledge of that truth that shall make it permanently free and strong. Bless us this day with that quietude and tranquillity of spirit that cometh from the infinite heart of the Father of us all—through Christ, our Savior. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, your committee, appointed on the part of the House to join with a like committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses is assembled and ready to receive any communication he may have to make, have performed that duty and beg to report that the President will communicate with the Congress forthwith by a message in writing.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, while I am on my feet may I renew the request I made yesterday that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH] next Monday morning may have one hour to address the House, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table, on the question of branch banking, in which there are no political questions involved?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that on Monday, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's table, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH] may be permitted to address the House for one hour on the subject of branch banking. Is there objection?

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I wish to give notice to Members of the House that a number of appropriation bills are coming along upon which there will be liberal general debate, and I ask that Members, so far as possible, obtain their time under general debate instead of asking permission to address the House. It will be better and fairer to everybody if this is done. I shall try to be as strict as possible in holding requests for permission to address the House down to the lowest practicable limit while appropriation bills are being considered.

Mr. EDWARDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. EDWARDS. Will the gentleman also be liberal in his requests on the chairmen of committees to see that sufficient time is granted for general debate?

Mr. TILSON. Yes. I shall ask that the chairmen of committees in charge of bills be liberal in allowing general debate on appropriation bills. I hope the appropriation bills may be thoroughly discussed and explained to the House and that those in charge of them will be liberal in the allowance of general debate.

I have no objection to the pending request.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request is granted.

There was no objection.

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ARMISTICE DAY

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an Armistice Day address delivered by myself at Duluth, Minn., on November 11 last.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert an address made by myself at Armistice Day exercises at the Lyceum Theater at Duluth, Minn., on November 11, 1929, under the auspices of David Wisted Post of the American Legion.

The address is as follows:

Twenty years ago the leading thinkers in Europe and America were telling us that war, so far as the Western Hemisphere was concerned, was unthinkable and impossible. They argued that with the advance of civilization people had come to a better understanding; that the business enterprises and industries of the world would suffer from a war and therefore could be depended upon to shape public opinion in the interests of a peaceable settlement of international disputes. They were sincere in their opinions.

While none cared to question this popular conclusion, forces were at work which, in the light of what has happened, compel us to say that those prophets were wrong. While the talk of a world at peace was going on the nations were building more battleships, increasing the size of their armies, each endeavoring, with its warlike preparations, to outdistance the neighbor, each endeavoring to have a larger army and a larger navy and better fortifications than a neighboring country. This competition continued for a long time, until the nations were an armed camp and the spirit of nationalism became more and more pronounced.

Hand in hand with the program of larger and larger navies and larger and larger armies, the treachery of diplomacy was developed to suit the new occasions. Secret treaties were made, and each nation, through its diplomatic channels, was bound by all of the arts of deceit to break faith with its neighbor whenever its advantage could be promoted. Thus was made ever more intense the spirit of nationalism, where each nation looked to its own preservation and its own advantage with the hope that it might in time become the ruler of the world. To gain those ends anything that would harm a rival or work to the disadvantage of a neighbor was not only proper and legitimate but the highest aim and accomplishment of diplomacy.

With this background in 1914 there came the war which eventually involved the principal nations of the world. The United States entered that conflict to make the world safe for democracy. In November, 1918, there were approximately 4,000,000 men from the United States under arms. The numbers in European nations were even greater than this.

Eleven years ago to-day the world conflict came to an end with the signing of an agreement which was called the armistice, by the terms of which the nations engaged in that conflict entered into an agreement to cease hostilities and to have their diplomats work out a treaty of peace in accordance with this compact. The active work of the soldier ended on that day. If, as has been claimed, war will destroy civilization, then November 11 is indeed a day that will occupy a large place in the history of the world, and it is the day of days on which exercises such as these should be held to mark the ending of the most tremendous conflict through which the world has ever passed, and which civilization has ever survived.

While the work of the soldier ended on that day, the work of the diplomat commenced. No more important task was ever assigned to mortal men. Their task was to give us a free and peaceful world. It has been claimed that they failed, and gave us, instead, a chaos of disorder and intrigue and bankruptcy in world affairs. The conditions under which treaties of peace were to be made were fixed by the terms of the armistice contract. It was the duty of the diplomats to execute that agreement. It has been claimed that they failed in their duty and resorted to the old arts of trickery, treachery, and deceit in diplomacy, and that their efforts were employed or directed in trying to evade the spirit and purpose of the armistice agreement. While the soldiers fought to end war, it has been charged that the diplomats sowed the seeds of new wars.

In spite of these handicaps, those who are optimistic, point to the fact that real progress has been made in the direction of world peace. The nations of the world have formed a League of Nations which has for its lofty purpose the settlement of national wrongs without resort to the machinery of war. A World Court has been created to which the nations can go for the arbitration of their disputes. Conferences for the limitation of naval armaments have been held, and another one is now in prospect. Whatever our attitude toward these developments, it is important to note that they have been achieved in spite of the handicaps of the traditions of old methods of diplomacy, and within the short space of 11 years.

I believe, however, that the greatest step looking to world peace which has been taken since November 11, 1918, a step even as important as those which resulted in the Kellogg treaty, and perhaps the greatest event in all times working to that end, was the visit of Ramsey MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, to the United States of America in October, 1929. I say this because it is my opinion, and my hope, that his visit marked the beginning of the end of old-time methods of diplomacy. When in the history of the world has there ever been such a meeting as took place between this British statesman and President Hoover, each acting as spokesman for a great nation? How does MacDonald describe that meeting? This is his own language:

"We tried, as I have said, for no alliances, and no balances of power. We did not sit down to play a creeping and waiting game. We did not watch each other as swordsmen watch each other or as prize fighters study the faces of each other. We did not begin by offering little things, trying to best each other, and then to advance step by step and stage by stage as the one forced the other. We did not examine statements meticulously in order to discover how we could put something over the other without his knowing it.

"The method was altogether different. We knew what we were out for. We stated the difficulties of our respective countries. He told me his. I, equally frank, told him mine. He told me what he thought he could do; I told him what I thought I could do. He told me what public opinion demanded of him; I told him what public opinion demanded of me.

"In that sincerity, in that simplicity, in that informality, we conducted our negotiations and that is the reason why, in four brief days, we came to conclusions that under the old diplomacy would have taken at least as many months to have achieved.

"There has been nothing discussed which the two governments would not be happy to see discussed on the same basis with all the powers in the world. The understanding we have been trying to establish will always be incomplete and unsatisfactory until it has become the common possession of all the nations on the face of the earth."

If I sought for a dramatic incident that held out hope of peace and good will among nations, I would find it nowhere except as I found it in the meeting between these two great men. Twenty years ago such a conference was out of the question.

Truly, times have changed since that incident related by a United States Senator, who tells of a visit of foreign diplomats to the Senate of the United States, of their promises and pledges made to that body, while their pockets were bulging with secret treaties which made false every promise and every pledge that they made.

So, those who hope for a world peace on a solid and lasting foundation have much to comfort them. And if out of a World War, with its hardships, its hatreds, and its horrors, its toll of human life and its aftermath of broken men, its sorrow and its misery and ruin, there can come a better understanding among the nations of the world, if out of this there will come new institutions where nations can and will settle their disputes without resort to the sword, then that war has not been fought in vain.



In this service of commemoration may I repeat in substance what has been said on numerous other occasions. And that is this: That the American people have recognized, and again to-day recognize, the great debt of gratitude which they owe to their soldiers and sailors and marines in the World War. There are none to deny the heroism and valor of our Army and Navy in that conflict. In it the flower of young American manhood was engaged. There is no blemish on the record they made. They responded to every call of duty, justified the faith of the American people in the part which they took in the world conflict. And so again let us here and now say to the men who fought for America in the World War that a grateful people reverence the memory of our dead heroes and pay a full measure of public appreciation and honor to those who are living.

In many ways our Government has given concrete expression of its gratitude to the veterans. Many laws have been enacted for their benefit. A system of Government insurance has been provided. Compensation to their dependents is paid by the Government. Hospitals for their care have been built, equipped, and are now being operated by the Government. They are entitled to a preference in Government positions. Some 300,000 disabled veterans have been paid or are now being paid compensation for disability incurred in service. And in other ways the Government has recognized that the veterans are entitled to its generous help, for the great service they have rendered to America.

I know of no better time or place to talk frankly about the legislative program for the future, so far as it concerns the veterans of the World War. I have noted from time to time criticism, due to the failure of Congress before I became a Member of that body, to pass legislation building new and additional hospitals. I have noted the suggestions that money was appropriated for the Department of Agriculture for the care of hogs and livestock, but that appropriations were refused for new hospitals for the care of the disabled. I do not here discuss the soundness of the argument. Nor do I go into the question of the need for new and additional hospitals. I do say, however, that, if that need is imperative, I believe that the Congress of the United States should and will provide those additional facilities. It has not been the policy of our national leaders to deny to the World War veterans hospital treatment to which they are justly entitled. Personally I believe that instead of building new hospitals the law should be amended to permit hospital and medical treatment in private hospitals at Government expense. I believe such procedure has many advantages and would solve the problem.

My limited experience with the workings of the Veterans' Bureau has convinced me that the law providing compensation for disabled soldiers should be changed. I have been informed that there are approximately 300,000 men receiving compensation where they have been able to show that their disability was connected with service.

Also that there are probably an additional 250,000 men who are actually disabled, but who are barred from compensation because they have not been able to show that their disability was service connected. My office has personally handled numerous cases of this kind. In the majority of them I am of the opinion that their disability has resulted directly or indirectly from Government service. For one reason or another they are unable to show it. The attitude of the Veterans' Bureau seems to me to raise every presumption against these men. I favor a change in the law so that a disabled veteran will receive compensation unless the Government can show that his disability could in no way have resulted from military service.

Strange to say, this suggested change does not meet with favor, and especially in quarters where you would expect to find encouragement. And yet only by an amendment of the law in this way can justice be done to a large body of disabled veterans; and those who know the facts and have the welfare of the veterans uppermost in their minds can not escape the necessity of support for this legislation. A tribute of appreciation for the World War veterans becomes but an empty platitude when arbitrary rules and regulations deny compensation to a human wreck on the flimsy pretext that the disability has not been shown to be service connected. I leave this with you for your serious consideration.

I want to conclude my talk here to-day with a few observations upon the old theme which has to do with our obligations as citizens when the world is at peace. There is a patriotism required in times of peace as well as in times of war.

How shall we define that phrase? What are some of the duties which we face at this time? I want to suggest part of them briefly:

I hope we will take away from this meeting the firm conviction that wars never settled anything, and that whoever wins a war is, in fact, a loser; that the cost of a war can never be measured; and that any nation, though victorious, has, in fact, suffered a loss which can never be repaired. I believe this attitude is a sound one. I do not enlarge upon it now.

And in spite of what I have just said I consider it also important to say that we must not permit ourselves to be misled as to the real conditions while following the star of hope of world peace. That machinery, let us not forget, has not been perfected. Until it is perfected there is need in this country of an adequate navy and an adequate army. Remember that the plans for limitation of naval armaments do not con-

template the scrapping of our Navy. The time has not yet come when the nations of the world are ready to beat the swords into plowshares and pruning hooks. The situation in the Far East is full of uncertainty.

In Europe, within the last week, one of their national characters has said that there has been too much talk about peace and disarmament, and that, when serious crises arise, arms and war must solve them. And so, I take it, that if there is anything which ought to be clear, it is the fact that the statesmen of America should not be forced into a position where this country may adopt a policy in which its wishes should be respected, and then find itself so situated that it can not compel the respect to which its decrees are entitled because of an inadequate army or inadequate navy.

No higher duty rests upon you men in peace times than the duty to preserve the freedom which is ours under the Constitution and flag of the United States. That Constitution and that flag are being menaced and threatened by the tendencies of the day. People have forgotten the long road that man has traveled to achieve freedom. There was a time when men and women were chattels and, like the cattle and other property of the ruler, passed from one owner to another. Mankind slowly emerged from this condition when they were bought and sold. Even on the shores of America, it was Lord Berkeley, in Virginia who strenuously contended that the masses of the people were better off if raised in ignorance, and that a system of education for them was not only unnecessary but dangerous.

When the Constitution of the United States was framed it marked the beginning of a new idea in the governments of the world. From that time on people became the masters and not the servants of their government. In that document the rights of the individual were set forth and limitations placed upon the exercise of power by government officials.

The men who framed that document did it in the firm belief that men should be permitted to work out their own salvation, free and unhampered by burdensome laws and regulations. They recognized the great value of local self-government. They recognized the dangers of centralization of power.

Since that day, in numerous ways, the straight and narrow road of paternalism has been traveled in this country, and it has become popular for people to look to their Government to do things for them which they ought to do for themselves. And so we face in this country a multiplicity of laws, bureaus, boards, and commissions, with an ever-increasing abundance of rules and regulations for the control of the individual. Those who oppose this program will find the friends of paternalism entrenched in a thousand places, will feel the sting of their discipline, and will suffer the ruin which they will work upon those who do not march in lockstep under the flag of paternalism.

You can do no more courageous thing than to defend the solid foundation of government in standing firm for the principle that you can not legislate morality into people, and those people are best governed who are least governed.

It is no easy matter to stand for the truth when the propaganda factories at Washington, in the control of paid workers, are busy with their programs.

It is easy enough for people to perform their patriotic duty when a nation is aroused in war times. In peace times the situation is different, with carelessness and indifference holding sway. Those are the times when greed and self-indulgence are manifest. Those are the times when the enemies of freedom can do their best work, and can plan and carry out a program to gain a mastery over the destinies of men. You can do no greater patriotic duty than to here resolve that America must remain free, and that autocracy, whatever the name it bears, must never be permitted to intrench itself on this continent. We want no dictatorships here, and whether it be the rule of minorities or of other influences, the hand of the despot must never be permitted to grasp the machinery of our free institutions. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and those who are wide awake and courageous in the battle to maintain it are, indeed, the patriots of peace.

#### PLACE OF BURIAL OF TENNESSEANS IN THE NAVY DURING THE WORLD WAR

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting in the RECORD a letter from the Surgeon General of the Navy and a list of the Tennesseans who lost their lives in the naval service during the World War, together with the name of their organization and where they are buried.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert a letter from the Surgeon General of the United States Navy giving a compilation of Tennesseans who served in the Navy during the World War and of the number who lost their lives, together with a list of those who lost their lives, their ranks, and places of burial.

The letter and list are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,  
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1929.

Hon. EWING L. DAVIS,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My DEAR MR. DAVIS: Your letter of October 28 addressed to the Secretary of the Navy has been referred to this bureau for reply in connection with your request for information regarding the number of persons from the State of Tennessee who served in the United States Navy during the World War, and also the names, ratings, and places of burial of Tennesseans who died during the World War while serving in the Navy.

From the list of members of the Navy from the State of Tennessee who died during the World War, supplied by the Bureau of Navigation, this bureau has compiled the inclosed list showing the various places of burial.

In addition the Bureau of Navigation has furnished the following data respecting the number of persons from Tennessee who served in the Navy during the World War:

Enlisted, United States Navy:	
Male	3, 872
Female	1
United States Naval Reserve:	
Male	2, 258
Female	53
Total	6, 184
Number who lost their lives	110
Officers:	
United States Navy	179
United States Naval Reserve	256
Total	435
Number who lost their lives	4

Trusting this gives you the desired information, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

C. E. RIGGS,

Surgeon General, United States Navy.

Officers from the State of Tennessee who died while serving in the Navy during the World War

Name	Rank	Place of burial
Robert Pattison Cooke	Assistant paymaster, U. S. N. R. F.	Arlington National Cemetery.
William Wilson Crawley	Gunner, U. S. N.	Fayetteville, Tenn.
James E. Johnston	Assistant paymaster, U. S. N. R. F.	Lost in sinking of U. S. S. President Lincoln.
Norwin Batte Norris	Lieutenant (M. C.), U. S. N. R. F.	Lost in sinking of U. S. S. Ticonderoga.

Enlisted men from the State of Tennessee who lost their lives while serving in the Navy during the World War

Name	Rating	Place of burial
John Cooke Adams	Sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Memphis, Tenn.
Bruce Robert Alley	Sea. 2 cl.	Bristol, Tenn.
Richard Elos Arnold	App. sea.	Camden, Tenn.
Robert Edgar Arnold	Sea. 2 cl.	Mobile, Ala.
Joseph Sidney Bachman	Sea. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Bristol, Tenn.
Anthony Wm. Baccalupo	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Memphis, Tenn.
Harry Lee Baker	Ch. yeo.	Do.
John Harrison Balthrop	Sea. 2 cl.	Knoxville, Tenn.
James Franklin Barnes	do.	Cleveland, Tenn.
Lester Achan Barnett	Quartermaster 2 cl.	Suresnes American National Cemetery, France.
Ira Hardison Baxter	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Chapel Hill, Tenn.
Hobart McKinley Berry	do.	Knoxville, Tenn.
John Pertle Bond	Sea. 2 cl.	Bartlett, Tenn.
Wallace Slater Breneman	App. sea.	Tallahoma, Tenn.
Francis Burdet	Sea. 2 cl.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Walter Wesley Burkhardt	Boatswain's mate 1 cl.	Do.
Elsie Ozy Burks	Sea. 2 cl.	Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Frederick Bush	Elec. 3 cl.	Lost with U. S. S. Lakemoor; body not recovered.
Walter Roy Calvert	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Never called to active duty.
Evans Cantrell	Sea. 2 cl.	Lost with U. S. S. Ticonderoga; body not recovered.
William Nelson Chinouth	Sea. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Jonesboro, Tenn.
Zollie David Christian	Fire. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Churchill, Tenn.
Osborne Lindsay Colville	Sea. 2 cl.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Winslow Edward Cowan	Fire. 1 cl.	Whitwell, Tenn.
Benton Crowell	App. sea.	Shelbyville, Tenn.
George Robert Donaldson, jr.	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Morristown, Tenn.
William Richard Douglass	Baker 2 cl.	On missing Cyclops.

Enlisted men from the State of Tennessee who lost their lives while serving in the Navy during the World War—Continued

Name	Rating	Place of burial
Holice Clinton Elliott	App. sea.	Watrace, Tenn.
Ernest Ely	Water tender	National Cemetery, Knoxville.
James Henry Estridge	App. sea.	Ashland City, Tenn.
Thomas Alva Evans	Fire. 3 cl.	Manchester, Tenn.
Millard Field	App. sea.	Waverly, Tenn.
William Talmage Fritts	Fire. 2 cl.	Tennaga, Ga.
Jurd Roy Gibson	Sea. 2 cl.	Maryville, Tenn.
Coda Lon Giles	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Edgemoor, Tenn.
Obed Dubart Gobelet	App. sea.	Jackson, Tenn.
John Stuart Good	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Morristown, Tenn.
Schuyler Gregory	Coppersmith	Lost with U. S. S. Jacob Jones, body not recovered.
Mebane Grigsby	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Franklin, Tenn.
Hugh Wiley Gunter	Ch. water tender	McMinnville, Tenn.
Sherman Halfacre	Fire. 3 cl.	Grainville, Tenn.
Samuel Elmo Harris	App. sea.	Ashland City, Tenn.
Wilson Baptist Harris	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Never called to active duty.
Riley Byron Harrison	Landsman for M. M., U. S. N. R. F.	Savannah, Tenn.
Aubrey Eulon Harvey	App. sea.	Clarksville, Tenn.
Gordon Ernest Hawkins	Sea.	Do.
Charles Jefferson Hicks	App. sea.	Camden, Tenn.
Clarence Arnold Howard	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Louden, Tenn.
John Henry Howard	Ship's cook 2 cl.	Sparta, Tenn.
Charles Henry Hudson	Sea. 2 cl.	Memphis, Tenn.
William J. B. Huffines	Fire. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Carthage, Tenn.
Allen R. Jackson	Sea. 2 cl.	Buried at sea.
William Henderson Jackson	Sea.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Hallie Quin Jenkins	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Ripley, Tenn.
Ernest Robert Johnson	Fire. 2 cl.	Sunbright, Tenn.
Grundy Bedney Johnson	Ship's cook 3 cl.	Lost with U. S. S. President Lincoln.
Lofton Grady Lambert	Landsman for elec.	Naval cemetery, Chelsea, Mass.
William Isaac Lanier	Sea. 2 cl.	Nashville, Tenn.
George Berry Leamon	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Robert Henry Leonard	Sea. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Atlanta, Ga.
Lawrence Oral Longley	Sea. 2 cl.	Apison, Tenn.
George Bushnell McClain	Fire. 2 cl.	On missing Cyclops.
Sidney Sherrill McDonald	do.	LaFollette, Tenn.
James McIsaac	Fire. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Forrest Hill Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.
John McNabb	Fire. 3 cl.	Mosheim, Tenn.
Leo Edwin Maender	Sea.	Memphis, Tenn.
James Mahathey	Water tender	Lost on U. S. S. Buena Ventura.
John Robertson Malloy	Mess att. 3 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Somme American National Cemetery, Bony, France.
James Bethel Malone	Fire. 3 cl.	Corinth, Miss.
Francis Arthur Mason	Hosp. app. 1 cl.	Lafayette, Ga.
Carter Milam	Phar. mate 2 cl.	Nashville, Tenn.
Edward Miller	Sea. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Shell Creek, Tenn.
Robert Lee Miller	App. sea.	Telford, Tenn.
Ernest Madison Millsaps	Sea. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Greenback, Tenn.
James Watkins Moran	App. sea.	Nashville, Tenn.
William Allen Nunley	do.	Hartsville, Tenn.
William Edgar Nunally	do.	Newcomb, Tenn.
Thomas Freeman Ormsby	Ch. mach. mate	Nashville, Tenn.
David Milner Overton	Carp. mate 2 cl.	On missing Cyclops.
Joe Albert Pacaud	Phar. mate 3 cl.	Jackson, Tenn.
Frank Troy Paine	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Covington, Tenn.
Joe Parks	Fire. 3 cl.	On missing Cyclops.
Edward Taylor Patton	App. sea.	Nashville, Tenn.
William Robert Person	do.	Colliersville, Tenn.
Verner Ray Pitt	Fire. 3 cl.	Springfield, Tenn.
Alfred Poil	Fire. 2 cl.	On missing Cyclops.
William Archie Pope	Fire. 3 cl.	Do.
David Edwin Claude Pugh	do.	Johnson City, Tenn.
Fred Reeves	App. sea.	Troy, Tenn.
John William Reeves	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Oliver Springs, Tenn.
William Shirley Rhea	Sea. 2 cl.	Memphis, Tenn.
Floyd Richards	Fire. 3 cl.	Newbern, Tenn.
William Arthur Scamnerhorn	Fire. 3 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Jackson, Tenn.
Horace Armin Sharp	App. sea.	Mount Juliet, Tenn.
Dudley Ray Shaw	Fire. 3 cl.	Dickson, Tenn.
Howard Brame Smith	Fire. 2 cl.	Hopkinsville, Ky.
John Bolton Smith	Ch. phar. mate	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Nathaniel Tatum	Fire. 1 cl.	Cleveland, Tenn.
Howard Albert Taylor	Fire. 2 cl.	On missing Cyclops.
James Longstreet Trimble	Quartermaster 3 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Grenada, Miss.
David Graham Vance	Mach. mate 1 cl.	Bristol, Tenn.
Newton McCoy Vandenberg	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	Never called to active duty.
Laurama Malone Waller	App. sea.	Lexington, Tenn.
Andrew Ray Ward	App. sea., U. S. N. R. F.	McKenzie, Tenn.
Leon Joseph Wetzel	Sea. 2 cl.	Lost on U. S. S. Jacob Jones.
James Madison Wheeler	Hosp. app. 2 cl.	On missing Cyclops.
William Harvey White	Fire. 3 cl.	Pulaski, Tenn.
Dave O'Neil Williams	do.	Cumberland City, Tenn.
Ray Eugene Wilson	Sea. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	Mountain City, Tenn.
Edgar Lawrence Yandell	Mach. mate 2 cl.	Jackson, Tenn.



## THE BIRTH OF THE COUNTY AGENT

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD an article that gives the history of the appointment of farm county agents. I think this is very valuable. It begins with the appointment of the first county agents in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Reserving the right to object, where did the gentleman get the article?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. The article has nothing in it of a political nature. It is historical and the author is at present connected with the Department of Agriculture. The article gives a brief history of this service, commencing with the appointment of the first county agent, and showing how the service was established and developed.

Mr. UNDERHILL. An article from a newspaper or magazine?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. An article that was written by a person connected with the Department of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, under authority granted to me by the House of Representatives, I especially desire to call attention to an article published in the Daily Oklahoman, under date of February 17, 1929, which is headed "The Birth of the County Agent," relating to the splendid work inaugurated by Dr. Bradford Knapp, father of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, former president of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. I feel that because of the excellent work that is now being done by the county agents throughout the Nation, this history will be of especial interest to everyone.

I am very glad that it was my privilege to contribute a small part in the establishment of the first of this work in Oklahoma, which resulted in the appointment of a resident of my home city, Snyder, Okla., as the first county agent for Kiowa County, and I want to call attention to that part of this article which shows that the agent for Kiowa County was the first in the United States to use an automobile in taking care of his duties with respect to work. Automobiles at that time were considered a menace to civilization, and many protests were filed by the farmers against the use of such a machine for the reason it caused the livestock to become frightened to the extent that sometimes damage was done.

The article is as follows:

[From the Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Sunday, February 17, 1929]

## THE BIRTH OF THE COUNTY AGENT

Inspired by the leadership and vision of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp and W. D. Bentley, the extension division of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, which includes county and home demonstration agents, has grown until it reaches every corner of the State.

Only a scattering few counties do not have an agricultural agent, and there is not a community in the State that has not felt the influence of a county or home demonstration agent or a subject-matter specialist from the college.

Starting with 38 special agents appointed by Doctor Knapp, who received \$60 a month for the 60 days of work they were promised, extension work has spread into every State in the Union and practically every agricultural county in the United States has an agent.

Within the brief space of 25 years extension work has developed so that now there are more than 2,300 county agents, 900 home demonstration agents, and hundreds of subject-matter specialists and supervisors.

County agent work in Oklahoma is less than 22 years old. The work has been so popular and has filled such a great need that to-day there are 172 workers connected with the extension division of the college, exclusive of clerical and stenographic help. There are 71 county agents in the State, 7 assistant county agents, 9 negro agents, 4 district agents, a director, 2 assistants, 9 subject-matter specialists, an office manager, and 65 women agents and specialists.

These 172 extension workers put on cooperative demonstrations in 2,365 communities during 1928, worked with more than 40,000 4-H club boys and girls, visited more than 18,000 different farms during the year, and influenced about 50,000 different farmers and their wives to adopt an improved agricultural or home-making practice.

To Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, father of Dr. Bradford Knapp, who for almost five years was president of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, is given credit for being the founder of extension work. His memory was honored at the twenty-fifth birthday anniversary of the founding of extension work at Houston, Tex., recently.

For 70 years Doctor Knapp prepared himself for his biggest job; during the last seven years of his life he was engrossed in getting extension work started.

Born in New York State, educated in New England, and having taught in eastern schools for more than 10 years, Doctor Knapp was

forced to move West following a serious accident to his knee sustained when he slipped and fell while teaching girl pupils how to play baseball.

Settling at Vinton, Iowa, he became pastor of the Methodist Church, delivering his sermons from a high stool on which he sat throughout the services. Later he became superintendent of the Iowa School for the Blind at Vinton, ran a farm, was editor of a farm paper, and finally became associated with the Iowa State College at Ames. He outlined and taught the first courses in agriculture at that school and was later made president.

While at Ames he wrote the Hatch Act, which provides funds for the State agricultural experiment stations, and organized cooperating livestock and grain associations.

After spending 20 years in Iowa, Doctor Knapp and several others heard the call of the Southwest. He and others purchased about 1,000,000 acres of land in southwestern Louisiana, getting much of it at \$1 an acre. While in Louisiana, Doctor Knapp founded a bank and established himself as the leading rice authority in the country. His work in traveling through the Orient, bringing back new seed and new ideas on culture and harvesting, brought him the title of "father of the American rice industry."

It was the spread of the boll weevil from Mexico into Texas in 1901 and 1902 which gave Doctor Knapp his opportunity to establish the first cooperative demonstration, the work which has proved so successful in this and other States.

Citizens of Terrell, Tex., heard of Doctor Knapp's theory of adult education and invited him to make a talk to them during the year 1903. He explained his idea, which was that if an influential farmer can be induced to adopt improved agricultural practices and show that they are profitable and will keep away the boll weevil, his neighbors will adopt the same practices.

Walter C. Porter, still a farmer, agreed to cooperate in the demonstration and turned over 100 acres of land, which was devoted to a rotation of crops. It is sufficient to say here that by following Doctor Knapp's suggestions Porter made a nice profit on his 100 acres, his cotton was not touched by the boll weevil, and the demonstration attracted wide attention.

In November, 1903, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, attended a meeting held on the Porter farm, was deeply impressed, and agreed to devote \$40,000 to the work under Doctor Knapp's supervision.

Doctor Knapp used this money in employing 38 special agents, sending them out from Houston up and down the railroad lines, instructing them to line up influential farmers who would be interested in acting as demonstrators.

Four of these special agents were known as the "Big Four" because of the unusual influence which they have exerted. The four are Bentley, who now holds the title of assistant director of the extension division at the Agricultural and Mechanical College; J. A. Evans, now with the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington; J. L. Quicksall, now farming near Waco, Tex.; and W. F. Proctor, who died in the service in 1916.

"Daddy" Bentley, as he is affectionately known throughout Oklahoma, is the only man in the United States who has 25 years of consecutive service to extension work to his credit. His appointment was dated February 18, 1904. While Evans's appointment was made a few days before that of Bentley, he was out of the service for about a year.

Although 73 years old, Bentley is still active and goes to his office at the Agricultural and Mechanical College every day. There he edits the Extension News, audits expense accounts, and is engaged in writing a history of the extension division. His friendly and wholesome counsel, based on a quarter of a century of contact with extension work and personal friendship with its founder, is eagerly sought after and followed.

He was farming near Wichita Falls, Tex., when he was invited to go into extension work. Bentley was born, reared, and educated in Illinois and moved to the Southwest in 1890.

Demonstration work in Oklahoma began in the late summer of 1907. Bentley at first had charge of only part of the State. Later he was given entire charge and has remained in an executive capacity ever since with the exception of a year when he went to Washington with the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. Bambridge, now dead, was transferred from one of the Southern States by Doctor Knapp and assigned the east half of Oklahoma with headquarters at Ardmore. The west half of Oklahoma was added to the northwest Texas district which was under Mr. Bentley's supervision.

"During the winter of 1907 and 1908," Mr. Bentley says, "arrangements were made with a large number of farmers in different parts of the State to grow demonstration crops of corn or cotton to demonstrate the value of good, pure seed, good seed beds, and thorough, frequent cultivation. One hundred and forty-six demonstrators were secured in west Oklahoma.

"The seed in most cases was furnished by the Government on condition that the farmer prepare the seed bed and cultivate the crop under instructions furnished by the Department of Agriculture and make a report on the work at the end of the season. These instructions usually

consisted of having the ground plowed 1 or 2 inches deeper than usual, having the crop cultivated every 9 or 10 days and as soon as the ground was dry after each rain during the growing season."

In February, 1908, Mr. Bamburge and Mr. Bentley were instructed to employ three or four county agents. The first agent employed was J. A. Hunter, of Snyder, Kiowa County, who began work March 1, 1908, under an agreement with the Snyder Commercial Club, by which the club was to pay Mr. Hunter's salary for the first two months. One of the citizens most active in promoting the work and securing funds with which to pay Mr. Hunter's salary was J. V. McClintic, since a Member of Congress from that district for several terms.

Mr. Bentley appointed two other agents at this time. They were F. F. Ferguson, of Minco, Grady County, who began work June 1, 1908, in Grady, Canadian, and Caddo Counties, and B. M. Jackson, of Greer County, who had charge of Greer, Jackson, and Beckham Counties.

In the meantime, Bamburge was appointing four agents on the east side of the State. He selected A. A. Aldrich, of Murray County; E. Webb, of Marshall County; J. J. Ross, of Bryan County; and C. J. Johnson, of Choctaw County.

"In the first few years of the demonstration work in Oklahoma, the selection of agents in a given territory was conditioned upon the citizens furnishing from \$300 to \$500 with which to purchase good seed," Mr. Bentley says. "This cooperation was in nearly all cases cheerful and promptly furnished."

"In the selection of county agents for this work the local citizens were always conferred with and their recommendations given careful consideration. A local man was nearly always employed. Usually some middle-aged, successful farmer who had a patriotic desire to be of service to his neighboring farmers was selected."

While most of the agents used a horse and buggy in which to travel around, Mr. Johnson in Choctaw County used a big, fat bay horse, riding horseback. In the summer of 1909 C. H. Pinkley, of Kiowa County, used the first automobile in extension work and immediately Mr. Bentley received a number of complaints. Among other things it was charged that Mr. Pinkley's auto frightened the farmers' horses.

After Mr. Bamburge had resigned from the work, Mr. Bentley was given entire charge of the State. Oklahoma communities were clamoring for agents and the work increased to such an extent that in November, 1908, State headquarters were moved from Wichita Falls to Tishomingo. As the work spread northward, it became apparent that the headquarters would have to be moved close to the center of the State.

Yukon was the site selected, as it was impossible to find suitable quarters in Oklahoma City. Mr. Bentley had a small frame building erected back of his home which served as headquarters until the office was moved to the Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

Doctor Knapp, who kept in close touch with the work in Oklahoma by means of a voluminous correspondence with Bentley, made one of his very few trips into the State in 1909, two years before his death. He was invited to attend a combined meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, which then consisted of 15 members, and county agents. It was held at Chickasha, April 9 to 10. Doctor Knapp made several talks during the conference. At the close of the meeting the State board passed a resolution commending the demonstration work and pledging its cooperation and support.

#### UNVEILING OF MONUMENT OF COL. ISAAC HAYNE

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting the proceedings and speeches incident to the unveiling of a monument in memory of Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina, patriot, soldier, and martyr of the American Revolution, the unveiling ceremonies being carried out November 19 last near Jacksonboro, S. C.

I may say for the information of the House that the speeches delivered on this occasion covered many points of great historic value to the people of the country and should be preserved as a record in the proceedings of Congress. I wish to insert the speeches delivered by Col. Frank B. Hayne, of New Orleans, La., a great-grandson of this distinguished American patriot; of Col. William Coleman, United States Army, commanding officer of Fort Moultrie at Charleston, S. C.; of Hon. Alexander S. Salley, jr., secretary of the South Carolina Historical Commission; of Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, United States Navy; and of E. T. H. Shaffer, Esq., chairman of the Isaac Hayne Memorial Commission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. McMILLAN. The monument to Colonel Hayne was erected by the State of South Carolina, by act of the general assembly 1929, and it bears an inscription that reveals the life and character of this great American patriot. The inscription is as follows:

As a grateful and reverential tribute to a noble martyr in behalf of liberty, the State of South Carolina has erected this memorial to Col. Isaac Hayne, who was captured near here by the British, July 8,

1781, and in violation of the customs of war was hanged in Charleston, August 4, 1781, and whose body was buried here in his garden. "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

On Tuesday, November 19, 1929, about 500 people gathered at the site of Hayne Hall plantation near Jacksonboro, S. C. The assembly call was sounded at 11 a. m. by a bugler from the United States navy yard at Charleston, S. C.

E. T. H. Shaffer, as chairman, introduced Rev. Henry Rankin, pastor of Bethel Presbyterian Church, of Walterboro, S. C. This church once stood near the site of Hayne Hall, Mr. Shaffer stated, and among its members and officers were included both Col. Isaac Hayne and his father, Isaac Hayne, sr. The church was established in 1728.

Rev. Henry Rankin offered the following prayer:

Our Gracious God and Heavenly Father, we bow before Thee in response to Thy command to honor them that are worthy of honor. We thank Thee that by the power of Thy grace there have been, there are, servants devoted to the great cause of state who made the supreme sacrifice to honor Thee; who thus have become fitted to receive our honor. As we gather in these ceremonies this morning may there not be the mere formality of empty celebration. May our words of tribute not become mere empty sounds that soon pass away and are forgotten. Enable us through that same grace Thou hast and dost bestow to emulate the great deeds of those who have gone before us, so that when the great call comes from Thee to serve our country and every cause that is Thine we may answer readily and gladly "Here am I, send me." We ask this in Christ's name. Amen.

#### ADDRESS OF E. T. H. SHAFFER, CHAIRMAN OF THE ISAAC HAYNE MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Ladies and gentlemen, in the name of the Isaac Hayne Memorial Commission it is my privilege to welcome you here to the site of Hayne Hall, once the home of Col. Isaac Hayne, soldier and martyr of the Revolution, and to its garden, under whose trees he rests, a solemn, sacred spot restored now and offered as a shrine to the citizens of his country by the pious devotion of the great-grandson of the martyred patriot.

At the last session of the South Carolina Legislature a bill, introduced by Representative W. W. Smoak and supported by the other members of the Colleton delegation, Senator R. M. Jefferies and Representative D. L. Smith, was passed. Under its terms a State appropriation was made to provide for the placing of a suitable monument at the grave of Colonel Hayne and a commission consisting of Dr. James Adams Hayne and A. S. Salley of Columbia, S. C., Richard M. Jefferies, W. W. Smoak, and E. T. H. Shaffer of Walterboro, S. C., was appointed to erect this monument. The commission has now discharged this duty to the best of its ability; the stone, properly inscribed, is placed, and we are here to-day to offer it to the State of South Carolina.

The brave and tragic story of Isaac Hayne will be well and fully told you by those who follow me. But I shall avail myself of this opportunity in recalling to your minds some lights and shadows of history, marshalling in proper sequence incidents that after the passing of centuries culminate in the ceremony for which we have gathered. An adequate historical background brings clearer understanding of the acts of individuals and hence a fuller appreciation of this long-neglected patriot who gave his life for the sake of that freedom which is our common heritage.

It may seem strange that we must gather here, in the heart of a forest, in the midst of solitude, to render tribute to one who died, a century and a half ago, a martyr's death upon the scaffold, far from this spot. Why are we here to-day and why has our coming been so long delayed? Let us turn back the pages of history, far, far back, for this soil you tread is that of an ancient land, a stage now deserted, yet upon which were enacted many and stirring scenes in half-forgotten yesterdays. To the forest-clad shores of what is now South Carolina came endless processions of ships out of the east, bringing English and continental men and women, brave-hearted adventurers, into an unknown world, whose fortitude and courage were to establish here a worthy outpost of European civilization.

In time the forests were felled, the river swamps drained, the lands made to bring forth rich harvest as on every hand arose, first the rude cabin, then stately and comfortable homes, and this coast country, this "low country," as its sons love to call it, became the seat of as noble a culture as the world has seen. Along its dark tidal rivers civilization paused for two centuries, establishing a base and gathering soul and sinew for the next great trek toward the setting sun, that would not end until the age-long westward march of man reached the Pacific, whose farther shore is the Far East. And because the ancient civilization of the Carolina low country has in measure passed away and changed, because now its sons have been scattered to distant lands, its splendid habitations been swept away or have fallen into stranger hands, let none think that it flourished in vain. It was needful that the pioneer must subdue this land, replace its virgin forests with comfortable farms and plantations, where in peace and plenty a transplanted people could attain the full flower of culture and here implant in the heart of



New World youth those enduring traits, those lofty ideals necessary in the builders of a mighty Nation. So it was that the sons of South Carolina, remembering their fathers, became the empire builders of the golden West.

Early in the story appears John Hayne, coming from the stony hills of Shropshire, at the foot of the Welsh Mountains, to the rich, flat plains of Colleton. Settling at this spot in 1700 he cleared broad acres and built the home that he named Hayne Hall. Just 15 years later there swept over lower Colleton the fierce warriors of the Yemassee; homes and crops were destroyed and many lives lost. But after this came peace. By the year 1745 Indians and the rude pioneer days were but old, unhappy, far-off things, and John Hayne's grandson, Isaac, was born here in the heart of a highly civilized and intensively cultivated region. When he attains young manhood, the American Colonies reach the limit of their development under the rule of a conservative motherland, and Carolinians, until then loyal English subjects, realize that the hour has struck to sever hindering political bonds.

Comes war, and Isaac Hayne devotes his fortunes and in the end his life to liberty and his native land. Once more peace returns and slowly the ruin of war is blotted out. But soon the tide sets west and the plantation homes of the coast planted by their founders as enduring abodes for their lines prove to have been but an episode in the onward sweep of empire. Writing of this particular section just a hundred years after the birth of Isaac Hayne the historian Howe, speaking of Bethel Presbyterian Church, that long stood within sound of Hayne Hall, says:

"The voice of this small church bell could then, in 1745, be heard by upwards of 60 families, so populous was a region which in the year 1845 contained but a dozen families within a circuit of 12 miles, including the site of the once populous town of Jacksonboro."

Truly the tide had swept on.

Then comes another and a greater war, completing the desolation of splendid land. Again the sons of the coast go freely forth to offer their lives in defense of their homes. The Colleton breed runs true. Vast were the numbers of the unreturning brave; and of those who did return from the fields of death many were forced to seek careers in distant States, planting in far soils the ideals of their beloved homeland. Then the wheel of fate seemed here to have accomplished a full turn; the forest that the pioneers shoved back to make space for a smiling, thronged landscape returns, and the happy human tumult is lost in woodland silence.

The faithful few whose fate it was to carry on in Lower California, occupied with the task of rebuilding a shattered civilization, had small leisure to reflect upon the deeds of their earlier heroic dead and meager means out of which to raise shafts to their memory. Too close at hand pressed personal hardship and civic tumult. Their first and sacred duty was the care and veneration of broken returned soldiers in their midst. Colleton and her sister counties honored themselves in succoring the host of unrecorded heroes of the bitter years from Manassas to Appomattox. The greater army now passed on to fame's eternal camping ground, the thin gray line that yet remains obscured during their generation the glory of earlier patriots.

But now, out of blood shed in many wars, out of sorrow and trial and desolation, there rises, vast and strong, like steel tempered through innumerable fires, the Nation dedicated to liberty and to the rights of the common man for whose creation Isaac Hayne sacrificed his life. And to-day his county, his State, his Nation gather as one at his grave to render tribute to his virtues and his fortitude.

It is fitting and proper that brave men should be revered and remembered in their home communities and among their own kindred and people. Thus are local prides and loyalties nourished, and it is only from many local loyalties that there comes the strength of great nations. In the World War the British line held because it was built of men who loved Essex, Kent beside the sea, or some mountain Scottish shire. And America swept on to victory because her line was of men who faced death gallantly for love of a rugged bit of New England's shore, a wind-swept stretch of western prairie, or the remembered live oaks and gray moss of Colleton. So here in the dark soil of his own native county is placed this shaft of granite as a memorial to Isaac Hayne, a long delayed yet rightly deserved tribute to the martyr of the American Revolution.

The memory of Hayne lives in the hearts of his fellow countrymen, and his noblest monument, more enduring than stone or brass, is the freedom of his native land. But that his brave life and heroic death may speak here a message of patriotism and devotion to generations yet unborn who shall visit this sacred shrine, his resting place, a grateful State places a stone cut from the heart of her own red hills.

To you, Mr. Salley, as representative of the Governor of South Carolina, as official custodian of her recorded history, I present this monument in the name of the Isaac Hayne Memorial Commission.

And when you receive it let the daughters of the Haynes, in whose veins flows the blood of the martyred patriot, draw aside the folds of the American flag and unveil the tribute of South Carolina to her son.

ADDRESS OF A. S. SALLEY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA

It is with much gratification that I accept in behalf of the executive branch of the government of South Carolina the gift from the legisla-

tive branch of this handsome monument. When my office was created 25 years ago one of the duties assigned to the historical commission was that of marking historic spots. During all the intervening years I have struggled to have such sites marked but have been able to secure the marking of comparatively few. One spot which I have sought for some years to secure the marking of was this same spot which we are dedicating as a shrine to liberty to-day. It was therefore most satisfactory to me when Mr. Shaffer got the ear of Mr. Hayne and induced him to have these hallowed grounds cleared, this fence erected, and to repossess the old avenue and, further, when he got the cooperation of the Colleton delegation and a bill introduced which became a law and enabled us to erect this monument. We should not stop here. Not only all over South Carolina but within a radius of 10 miles of this spot are many historic spots that should be suitably marked so that not only those of to-day but posterity may know where stirring scenes have been enacted, where sacrifices have been made for the benefit of humanity, and where effort has been put forth and important things achieved, where culture has flourished and departed, where men have done and died.

About half a mile from this spot stand the ruins of one of the chapels of ease of St. Bartholomew's Parish which was built over 160 years ago and destroyed by fire more than a century ago and which has carried the description "The Burnt Church" through all of these years. That it was built in such a substantial manner that it has defied the elements, storms, and earthquakes and negro chimney builders all these years is a tribute to the ability and culture of those who built it. That its grounds are kept so well to-day merely as a tribute to the dead speaks well for the people of this community, but the stranger who should come this way would find nothing there to tell him what it represents and he would find nothing on the highway to guide him to the spot.

Farther to the east, on the same old Parkers Ferry Road, is the site of one of the most thrilling fights of the Revolution in South Carolina. It is where General Marion avenged the death of Colonel Hayne, and, curiously enough, it was Major Fraser, the commander of the detachment that captured Colonel Hayne and took him to Charles Town, who received severe punishment at that spot at the hand of Marion. The day after the burial of Colonel Hayne here in what was then his garden Major Fraser's detachment passed along here doubtless through the avenue and out to the Parkers Ferry Road from the rear and moved toward the Edisto River. General Marion's command, hidden in the swamp, waited until Fraser's troopers had crowded on the causeway and the moment their presence was discovered by the British poured in upon them such a deadly fire that there was very little opportunity for Fraser's men to strike back. Lieutenant Jarvis, of that command, left some memoirs that he had prepared in after years and when they were published about 30 years ago we learned for the first time what damage Marion's men had done. Jarvis states that 125 men and a number of horses were killed. Major James, in his History of Marion's Brigade, states that the slaughter was considerable but that it was not known the actual number killed; that upon the advance of a superior force of the enemy's infantry Marion had to retire; that he returned in a few days and found a number of dead horses but that the dead men had been removed. Where they are buried no man probably knows.

Near this spot General Greene's army camped while the general assembly held a session at Jacksonborough in January and February, 1782. Greene had with him a printing outfit and a newspaper was published here at that time called the Parkers Ferry Gazette, wherein news of the army was recorded. It is only from contemporary references to this Gazette, issued by the enemy in Charles Town, that we learn of the Parkers Ferry Gazette. If any copy should exist, it would be an interesting exhibit. At the time mentioned Jacksonborough had no public buildings and the house of representatives sat in the Masonic Hall of the town and the senate in Mr. Peter Du Bose's house. The fact that some years later Jacksonborough became the seat of Colleton district has caused much confusion in the minds of people and some writers have made the absurd mistake of declaring Jacksonborough to have once been the capital of the State. The present Jacksonboro village on the railroad is not the Jacksonborough of Revolutionary days. The old townsite is about a mile from the present town. This site should be marked and the facts stated thereon of its having been the meeting place of the general assembly in 1782 and of its having been the district seat of Colleton district from 1800 to 1820.

For a period Greene's army camped in the Round O section above here, and in one of his letters he stated that provisions were more bountiful there than in any other place he had been in the South.

During the last session of the legislature the historical commission was given an appropriation of \$500 to mark historic sites. With that I have been able to procure four granite markers—boulders similar to the one out on the highway to direct persons to this spot. One of these will be placed at the Four Holes Bridge on Highway No. 2, another at the site of the original village of Moncks Corner, where the British maintained a post during the Revolution. Another will mark the battle field of the Hanging Rock in Lancaster County, one of the most signal victories of the Revolutionary War in this State. The fourth boulder

der will mark the spot on the Lexington Heights opposite Columbia from which Sherman's gunners threw shells into the city of Columbia on the 16th day of February, 1865. These markers, as well as all other historical exhibits, make our people conscious of their most real selves by furnishing evidence of their own activities that inspire them with more self-respect. Not long ago a man whose family has not contributed very greatly to the history and development of South Carolina, but nevertheless has played an honorable part in our civic life for upward of 200 years, remarked to me that the historical articles which I had been contributing to local newspapers had caused him and other members of his family to look into their family histories, and that they had found old tombstones which had furnished them with information which was entirely unknown to them previously.

When a man in pursuit of his duty to his country makes the supreme sacrifice in behalf of that country it is as little as his people can do to preserve his fame to posterity as an example to be followed.

Therefore the words of this monument, "A grateful and reverential tribute," it occurs to me, are most appropriate.

Mr. McMILLAN. At the close of Mr. Salley's address taps were sounded by a bugler of the Eighth Infantry, United States Army, stationed at Fort Moultrie, S. C. The flag was drawn from the monument by the following lineal descendants of Col. Isaac Hayne:

Miss Alice P. Hayne, daughter of the late Isaac Hayne, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.; Miss Emily P. Hayne, daughter of Frank B. Hayne, Esq., of New Orleans, La.; Miss Adele Hayne Scott, granddaughter of the late Trapier Hayne, Esq., of Greenville, S. C.; Miss Lillah Adams Hayne and Miss Margaret Johnston Hayne, daughters of Dr. James Adams Hayne, of Columbia, S. C.

ADDRESS OF COL. FRANK B. HAYNE, OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

As the last surviving great-grandson of Col. Isaac Hayne, it is with pride and pleasure that I see so many South Carolinians gathered to honor and do justice to his memory.

Col. Isaac Hayne's grandfather, John Hayne, came from Shropshire, England, in the year 1700, and settled in Colleton County. He evidently was a man comfortably off as he immediately bought sufficient property to establish himself as a planter. Colonel Hayne's father, Isaac Hayne, judging from the very liberal contributions he made to Bethel Church, of which he was the ruling elder from 1738 to 1751, must have been a man of considerable means, and undoubtedly one of the leading citizens of Colleton county. Colonel Hayne inherited his father's property and lived the life of a planter; "distinguished among his neighbors as a just man, a man in every sense of the word, of principle, kind and conciliating in his disposition, accomplished in his manners, and with all, known to be firm and immovable in his adherence to what he believed to be his duty."

As soon as the war broke out he at once took sides with the Colonies, and in 1780 was captain of a corps of cavalry, and at the same time served as a senator in the State legislature.

When Charleston fell, he retired with his family to his plantation home. (At that time South Carolina was practically subjugated. Marion with a force of about 25 men offered probably the only opposition to the British.) Shortly after returning to the plantation, smallpox broke out in his family and his wife and children were afflicted with this terrible disease. In the midst of this trouble he was summoned by the British authorities to come to Charleston. Colonel Ballingall communicated this order. Hayne stated that no human force could remove him from the side of his dying wife. Colonel Ballingall then assured him that if he would "demean himself as a British subject so long as that country should be covered by the British army, he would then be permitted to return to his family."

"Thus seduced, he repaired to Charleston, and presented himself to Brigadier General Patterson, with the written agreement of Colonel Ballingall, and solicited permission to return home." The request was refused, and he was then told that he must either become a British subject or submit to close confinement. In this cruel and unexpected dilemma, he was reduced to the alternative of abandoning his wife and children to their fate, or of swearing allegiance to the British crown. He had, by an unworthy artifice, been drawn into the hands of his enemies, and he now was to decide between his duties as a husband and a father, and his obligations as a citizen. In the agony of his soul, he waited on his friend, Doctor Ramsay, and addressed him in the following words: "If the British would grant me the indulgence, which we, in the day of our power gave to their adherents, of removing my family and property, I would seek an asylum in the remotest corner of the United States, rather than submit to their government; but, as they allow no other alternative than submission, or confinement in the capital, at a distance from my wife and family, at a time when they are in the most pressing need of my presence and support, I must, for the present, yield to the demands of the conquerors. I request you to bear in mind, that previous to my taking this step, I declare that it is contrary to my inclinations, and forced on me by hard necessity. I never will bear arms against my country. My new masters can require no service of me but what is enjoined by the old militia law of the province, which substitutes a fine in lieu of personal service. That I will pay, as the price of my protection. If my conduct should be censured

by my countrymen, I beg that you will remember this conversation, and bear witness for me, that I do not mean to desert the cause of America."

#### UNDER DURESS

"In this state of duress," continues the historian, "Colonel Hayne subscribed to a declaration of his allegiance to the King of Great Britain, but not without expressly objecting to the clause which required him 'with arms to support the royal government.'" The commandant of the garrison, Brigadier General Patterson, and James Simpson, Esq., intendant of the British police, assured him that this would never be required, and added further "that when the regular forces could not defend the country without the aid of its inhabitants it would be high time for the royal army to quit it."

Shortly after this Gen. Nathaniel Greene, at the head of a considerable army, invaded South Carolina and forced nearly all the British troops to seek refuge in Charleston and vicinity. Thereupon Colonel Hayne was ordered peremptorily to appear immediately to the British standard and to fight with them against his comrades.

Most certainly the British broke their part of the agreement with Colonel Hayne, and he was entirely justified in taking up arms against them. What other course could he pursue? If he had fought against the colonists and been captured, I think he would have deserved a death on the gallows; and I for one would hate to think that I was one of his descendants, while now I am very proud to know that I am descendant from one who so gloriously died for his country.

Considering himself released from all obligations to the British, who had violated the express contract that he would never be called upon to bear arms against his country, Colonel Hayne went with some of his neighbors to the American camp, was appointed colonel of a regiment and commenced at once military operations against the British. He captured General Williamson, a Tory, which so incensed Lord Rawdon and Colonel Balfour that they sent a large force against him and he was captured under most tragic circumstances. He had escaped from the house where he was at breakfast and mounted his horse, King Herod, and would have escaped but, unfortunately, the horse stumbled while jumping a fence and he was captured. He was brought to Charleston, confined in a loathsome provost.

At first he was promised a trial, and had counsel prepared to justify his conduct by the laws of nations and usages of war, but this was finally refused. He had been considered as a British subject; he had an undoubted right to a trial; if as an American officer, to his parole; but in violation of every principle of the constitution he was ordered for execution by the arbitrary mandate of Lord Rawdon and Lieutenant Colonel Balfour.

"The Royal Lieutenant Governor Bull and a great number of the inhabitants, both loyalists and Americans, interceded for his life. The ladies of Charleston generally signed a petition in his behalf, in which was introduced every delicate sentiment that was likely to operate on the gallantry of officers or the humanity of men. His children, accompanied by some near relations, were presented on their bended knees as humble suitors for their father's life. Such powerful intercessions were made in his favor as touched many an unfeeling heart and drew tears from many a hard eye, but Lord Rawdon and Lieutenant Colonel Balfour remained inflexible."

After his fate was fixed he was repeatedly visited by his friends and conversed on various subjects with the fortitude of a man, a philosopher, and a Christian. He particularly lamented that on principles of reciprocal retaliation his execution would probably be an introduction to the shedding of much innocent blood. His children, who had lost their other parent, were brought to him in the place of his confinement and received from his lips the dying advice of an affectionate father. On the last evening of his life he told a friend "that he was no more alarmed at the thought of death than at any other occurrence which was necessary and unavoidable." He requested those in whom the supreme power was vested to accommodate the mode of his death to his feelings as an officer, but this was refused.

#### CALM TO THE END

"On the morning of the fatal day, on receiving his summons to proceed to the place of execution, he delivered some papers to his eldest son, a youth of about 13 years of age; 'present,' said he, 'these papers to Mrs. Edwards, with my request that she would forward them to her brother in Congress. You will next repair to the place of execution, receive my body, and see it decently interred among my forefathers.'"

They took a final leave. The colonel's arms were pinioned, and a guard placed round his person. The procession began from the exchange, in the forenoon of the 4th of August, 1781. The streets were crowded with thousands of anxious spectators. He walked to the place of execution with such decent firmness, composure, and dignity, as to awaken the compassion of many and to command respect from all. There was a majesty in his sufferings which rendered him superior to the pangs of death. When the city barrier was past, and the instrument of his catastrophe appeared full in view, a faithful friend by his side observed to him "that he hoped he would exhibit an example of the manner in which an American can die." He answered with the utmost tranquillity, "I will endeavor to do so." He ascended the cart with a firm step and serene aspect. He inquired of the executioner, who was making an attempt to get up to pull the cap over his eyes, what he



wanted. Upon being informed of his design, the colonel replied, "I will save you that trouble;" and pulled it over himself. He was afterward asked whether he wished to say anything, to which he answered, "I will only take leave of my friends and be ready." He then affectionately shook hands with three gentlemen—recommended his children to their care—and gave the signal for the cart to move.

"Thus fell, in the bloom of life, a brave officer, a worthy citizen, a just and right man."

John Colcock, who was his attorney, a personal friend, and an eye-witness of his execution, writes: "Much has been said of the manner in which many of the old Romans met death—but I am convinced no man, on so serious an occasion could have exhibited more heroic fortitude and Christian resignation, than the unfortunate Colonel Hayne. His progress to the place of execution (on foot, by his request) was like that of any other good Christian on his way to the public service."

Murderers condemned to death have only about five minutes to keep up their courage from the time they leave their cell until they meet their doom, most of them losing their nerve before the end; but Colonel Hayne had to walk with his hands pinioned for nearly two miles through a weeping populace to the place of his execution, yet not for a moment did he show the slightest fear during this terrible ordeal, and he preserved his dignity and composure to the very end, exciting the admiration and respect of foes as well as friends.

The execution of Colonel Hayne created the most intense indignation throughout the Colonies, and immediately the regular officers of the Continental Army presented a petition to General Greene requesting that he would retaliate for the execution of Colonel Hayne. General Greene soon after this issued a proclamation threatening to make British officers the object of retaliation.

At the head of the list of voluntary martyrs signing the petition to General Greene not to suffer any consideration relative to their safety to impede the fulfillment of his threat to revenge the murder of Colonel Hayne by retaliation on a British officer of equal rank will be found the names of Isaac Huger and John, Edward, and Robert Barnwell. The last signer of this long list of officers was William Washington.

The sentiment that prevailed throughout the entire Colonies was that Colonel Hayne's execution was an unjustifiable murder on the part of Lord Rawdon and Colonel Balfour.

The matter was brought up in the House of Lords, January 30, 1782, by the Duke of Richmond, who started off by saying, "Col. Isaac Hayne, a gentleman who was reported to have been executed by order of a British officer under circumstances peculiarly shocking to the feelings and repugnant to the principles of every Englishman, in fact without a trial."

The whole civilized world was shocked by this foul deed and Lord Rawdon and Colonel Balfour were looked upon as brutal murderers. No historian for 50 years afterwards attempted in any way to excuse their dastardly cruel action.

All the facts I have so far related regarding Colonel Hayne were taken from Ramsay's History of South Carolina, published 1809, William Johnson's Life and Correspondence of Nathaniel Greene, published 1822, Alexander Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War, and other histories of that date.

#### AN INJUSTICE

Now, we come to the modern histories. I personally knew Col. Edward McCrady, and had a great respect for him. He was a fine gentleman in every sense of the word, but I consider that his view regarding the execution of Colonel Hayne in his South Carolina and the Revolution, published in 1902, does Colonel Hayne and his descendants great injustice.

He devotes nearly a whole chapter to justifying the infamous Lord Rawdon and Colonel Balfour for their cruel action. I can not see how anyone who will read the histories that I have mentioned, and Lee's Memoirs, Gibbs' Documentary History of South Carolina, Judson's Sages and Heroes of the Revolution, and all other histories of that date can agree with Colonel McCrady's conclusions. Surely the views of the early historians should bear more weight.

Colonel McCrady states: "Colonel Hayne was indeed a martyr to its cause. But his martyrdom was not in the incidental circumstances of his death, however much these appeal to the nobler sentiments of humanity. It was rather that, though fully understanding the consequences of his action, he determined that, the British having themselves broken the terms of his compact of allegiance, as he conceived, he would repudiate its bond and take the field, knowing that in doing so he could neither ask for nor expect any quarter if taken. In doing this, like Pickens, Hampton, Postell, and others, he ventured his life not only against the military but the civil power of the enemy and dared for his country's cause to die even upon the gibbet."

I feel absolutely sure of one thing—that the descendants of Pickens, Hampton, Postell, and others do not agree with Colonel McCrady, and think that if their ancestors had been captured while openly opposing the British at the head of their regiments that the British would have been justified in condemning them to the gibbet.

If this act was justifiable, why should General Greene have notified the British that he intended to retaliate by hanging a British officer

of equal rank? And it is possible to suppose that all the officers in General Greene's army should have signed a petition requesting him to issue such a proclamation (which would have subjected them to a like fate if captured) if they had considered that there was any excuse whatever according to the usages of war that Colonel Hayne's execution was justifiable.

Colonel McCrady, in support of his views that the British were right in their action, states that "one Green had been captured and that upon the charge that he had violated the oath he had taken as an officer to support the government of North Carolina and of the United States, by accepting a British commission and fighting on that side at Kings Mountain was ordered to be executed the next morning by Colonel Cleveland."

What possible parallel is there between the case of Colonel Hayne and of this traitor, Green, who after being an officer commissioned by the State of North Carolina is caught fighting against his comrades in the British ranks?

I again repeat that in my opinion Colonel McCrady has done a great injustice to Colonel Hayne and his descendants.

I dislike very much to criticise a lady, but I am forced to disapprove and bitterly resent the account of Colonel Hayne's life in the history of South Carolina by Mrs. Mary C. Simms Olliphant, granddaughter of that great novelist and distinguished citizen of South Carolina, William Gilmore Simms, who was a personal friend of my father and a great admirer of Colonel Hayne.

Mrs. Olliphant's history, which I understand is a textbook in South Carolina schools, states, "In July, 1781, Colonel Hayne, who had before this time kept out of the fighting because of his having given his word to the British, now broke his parole and joined Harden. One night he went with a party into the very lines of Charleston to capture Gen. Andrew Williamson, who had also given his parole and was living under British protection in Charleston. Hayne and his band seized Williamson while in bed and carried him off to their camp."

Mrs. Olliphant implies that Colonel Hayne had kept out of the war by giving his parole to the British until 1781; then as the colonists were gaining the upper hand over the British he had broken his parole and fought against them.

#### VOLUNTEERED AT ONCE

Every other history relates that on the breaking out of the war in 1776, Hayne immediately joined the colonists; was a captain when Charleston fell, and when the British broke their agreement with him and he again took up arms against them, he was a colonel of a regiment of cavalry. She speaks of a Gen. Andrew Williamson also giving his parole. General Williamson had no reason for giving his parole, he had always been a traitor to his country, and was the Benedict Arnold of South Carolina.

If Mrs. Olliphant had referred to her grandfather's history of South Carolina, published in 1860, I don't see how she could have written as she has regarding Colonel Hayne. And yet, this life of Colonel Hayne is taught to the school children of South Carolina.

As a great-grandson of Col. Isaac Hayne, I wish to go on record as protesting against Colonel McCrady's attempt to justify the British for executing Colonel Hayne, and resenting Mrs. Olliphant's inaccurate history of his life, and I certainly do not think the latter should be taught in the schools of this State.

The North has rightly always honored and preserved, while the South has always been neglectful of its heroes. Mr. A. J. Salley, jr., stated, in an article published in the Columbia State, "In the 259 years of its history, South Carolina has erected officially less than a dozen monuments to men and women who have rendered great service to the State, and, so far as the writer can recall, but one to an individual who made the supreme sacrifice in behalf of his fellows."

Mr. E. T. H. Shaffer, in his article, A Little Journey to Hayne Hall, says, "While I would speak no word that would cause any shadow upon the glorious halo that passes from generation to generation the name of Nathan Hale, I can not but feel that Isaac Hayne more fully merits the proud title of the American martyr."

Every schoolboy to-day knows the story of Nathan Hale and his heroic death, but who knows the true story of Isaac Hayne? Until lately there was scarcely anyone, even in his native State, who knew his resting place.

Read most modern histories and it would appear that New England won the Revolutionary War, in spite of the fact that George Washington was a southerner, and that the Battles of Cowpens, Kings Mountain, and Eutaw Springs had so much to do with bringing the war to a close.

In the War 1812 there was not one single land battle that reflected any credit whatsoever to the American forces until Andrew Jackson, another southerner, defeated with southern troops the picked soldiers of the British Army at the Battle of New Orleans.

In the Mexican War the Palmetto regiment covered itself with glory, and yet who ever hears of it to-day?

In the Spanish-American War one would think that it was won by Theodore Roosevelt. I have the greatest respect and admiration for Theodore Roosevelt; he was a great American (and by the way, half southerner), but San Juan Hill was only an incident in the Battle

of Santiago. The man who really brought that war to an end was old Gen. Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, who refused to receive the messenger bearing the order to retreat from Commander in Chief General Shafter, ordered his troops to attack, won the battle, and ended the war.

Take the acts of individual courage. The gallant feat of Richmond P. Hobson, of Alabama, will go down in history for centuries to come. Victor Blue, of South Carolina, naval officer, crept through the Spanish lines to the cliff overlooking Cervera's fleet, counted the vessels and the guns on them, and returned through the Spanish lines to his vessel. Until this news reached him, Admiral Schley, of Maryland, another southerner, was not quite certain whether Cervera's fleet was even really concealed in this hole in the wall or not.

#### CAROLINA HEROES

Micah Jenkins, an old Summerville, S. C., friend of mine, was presented in Charleston with a sword by President Roosevelt for his gallantry as a Rough Rider at San Juan Hill.

In the World War the Twenty-seventh New York Division and the Thirtieth Division, "Old Hickory," composed of Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina troops, fought with the British under General Haig. When the war ended the Twenty-seventh Division returned to New York and an ovation was given them, such as probably no other returning heroes since the world began ever received, and they deserved it, but the Thirtieth Division practically returned to their homes with little or no fuss made over them. Their fellow citizens seeming to think that they had simply done their duty.

The American official War Department records, however, will show that the Twenty-seventh Division advanced 11 kilometers and the Thirtieth Division 29½ kilometers. The Twenty-seventh Division took 2,357 prisoners and the Thirtieth Division 3,848, and that it was the Thirtieth Division that broke the impregnable Hindenburg line; yet to-day the Thirtieth Division is principally known because of the fact that they had the honor of fighting side by side with the Twenty-seventh Division.

Take the case of individual courage. There were 78 congressional medals of honor given to heroes in the World War. Of these the Twenty-seventh got 5 and the Thirtieth got 12, and I am proud to say that of the 12 medals given to the Thirtieth Division South Carolina got 6.

The congressional medal you probably know is only given after all the facts of the case have been thoroughly investigated by Congress, and it is given only for exceptional, unbelievable acts of gallantry.

I had the honor of meeting quite a number of the men who had received the congressional medal when the American Legion convention met in New Orleans. I saw a good deal of Corp. John C. Villepigue, of Camden, S. C. He was a quiet and unassuming young gentleman whom you would hardly suspect of being a hero, yet this is the citation given him by Congress:

"Villepigue, John C. \* \* \* corporal, Company M, One hundred and eighteenth Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Vaux-Andigny, France, October 15, 1918. Having been sent out with two other soldiers to scout through the village of Vaux-Andigny, he met with strong resistance from machine-gun fire, which killed one of his men and wounded the other. Continuing his advance without aid, 500 yards in advance of his platoon and in the face of machine-gun and artillery fire, he encountered four of the enemy in a dugout, whom he attacked and killed with a hand grenade. Crawling forward to a point 150 yards in advance of his first encounter, he rushed a machine gun next, killing 4 and capturing 6 of the enemy and taking 2 light machine guns. After being joined by his platoon, he was severely wounded in the arm."

The other five were:

Sergt. Garey Evans Foster, Inman, S. C.

Corp. Richmond H. Hilton, Westville, S. C.

Corp. James D. Heriot, Providence, S. C.

Sergt. Thomas Lee Hall, Fort Hill, S. C. (killed).

J. C. Dozier, first lieutenant, Rock Hill, S. C.

The citations given these five men were for just as inconceivable deeds as Corporal Villepigue's.

Although I am an ex-South Carolinian, I am going to take the liberty of making a suggestion, and that is that as soon as possible a bronze tablet with the names of these six heroes inscribed thereon should be placed in the capitol at Columbia. The deeds performed by these six men are so extraordinary that they will thrill the hearts of every South Carolinian and be an example to future generations. Their names should be preserved and honored.

#### SOUTH INDIFFERENT

I have strayed from my subject, but I wanted to show how indifferent the South—and I am sorry to say particularly South Carolina—has always been in preserving and honoring the deeds of its great men and its heroes. I think you will agree with me that we have been very derelict in our duty.

I want to extend my thanks first to Mr. E. T. H. Shaffer. But for him we would not be gathered here to-day, as he discovered this burial plot. I do not think that even any member of the Hayne family knew

the exact spot. Mr. Shaffer has assisted me in an untiring manner in every possible way, and I sincerely feel very grateful to him.

I also want to thank Mr. Peter B. Bradley, of the Bradley Lumber Co., who owns the old Hayne Hall plantation, for having deeded to me this plot of land.

I believe a portion of it has always belonged to the Hayne family, being excluded from any transfers, but I did not know the exact dimensions, and Mr. Bradley very generously offered to deed me this plot, which I thoroughly appreciate and beg to extend my thanks to him.

I also want to thank Messrs. R. M. Jefferies, W. W. Smoak, and H. D. Smith, who were principally instrumental in introducing the bill in the South Carolina Legislature to erect this monument, and also all the members of the legislature who voted for it.

Congressman THOMAS S. McMILLAN has introduced a bill in the United States Congress to have a monument erected to Colonel Hayne in Charleston, and I feel sure that he will have the support of all southern Representatives, and I trust sincerely that some day in the near future this bill will be passed.

Col. Isaac Hayne had five great-grandsons in the Civil War, one of whom, 18 years of age, was killed at the battle of Gaines Mill. I do not think this would be an argument that would help in Congress, but Colonel Hayne has two great-great-grandsons now in the United States Army, and had 13 lineal descendants, none of whom, I am proud to say, were drafted, but every one of them enlisted in the World War as soon as our country entered the conflict, and if another war was ever to take place and the United States becomes involved, which God forbid, there will be many times 13 direct descendants who I feel sure will at once offer their services to their country. This might be a good argument for Congressman McMILLAN to use in his plea for the monument.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to thank you for your patience in listening to this long address, and I trust that as the Hayne family were among the leading citizens of Colleton County from 1700 until about 1810, that there will be some citizen of this county on the 4th of each August who will place a flower on the grave of a man who died for his country like a brave soldier and a Christian gentleman.

#### ADDRESS OF COL. WILLIAM P. COLEMAN, UNITED STATES ARMY

It is a privilege to be with you to-day to join in honoring the memory of Col. Isaac Hayne, patriot, soldier, and martyr. And I wish my abilities as a speaker were such that I could do justice to this solemn occasion.

I come to this ceremony as a representative of the Army of the United States, and bring the respect and admiration of all who wear the Army uniform. The indefinable quality we call morale, which is inspired by such acts of devotion to duty and self-sacrifice as of Col. Isaac Hayne, wins our battles and enables us to accomplish great things. Morale is the most essential part of an army's training.

While studying the life of this patriot, there is apparent the obvious fact that the American Revolutionary War was soon ended after the execution of Colonel Hayne. Less than two months after his death the surrender of Lord Cornwallis took place at Yorktown, which brought a glorious peace to the American Colonies. It is evident, then, that the patriotism of Colonel Hayne gave added impetus to winning the way for our independence.

In paying homage to this patriot I am reminded of an occasion sixty odd years ago, when a martyred President of our great Nation took part in the dedication of a battle field.

We are assembled here to dedicate a memorial that is richly deserved, but more than ever should we as citizens of this great country dedicate ourselves to the perpetuation of the ideals for which Col. Isaac Hayne gave unstintingly of his service and life.

Within the 150 years since his death our country has grown from the struggling thirteen Colonies to the richest and most powerful Nation. There are none without our borders who challenge us at this time, but there are many of our own misguided people who belittle and even decry the patriotism and heroic sacrifices made in the past that this Government might come into existence and prosper.

May the spirit of Col. Isaac Hayne live forever and the ideals of patriotism and self-sacrifice for which he and other American patriots fought serve as a heritage and inspire this and succeeding generations.

#### ADDRESS OF REAR ADMIRAL NEWTON A. McCULLY, UNITED STATES NAVY

Almost always in war there occur instances of severity, sometimes ruthless or savage, which later are probably deplored by those responsible for them, but which serve also to remind us of the devotion and courage of those who were called on to undergo them. Of this we are reminded to-day.

On August 4, 1781, Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina, springing from the soil on which we stand, now lying here at rest in this same soil, was executed by troops of a far distant foreign power as a traitor to that power. To us he is a patriot and martyr.

We may imagine the circumstances. Colonel Hayne, convicted without trial, is sentenced and brought out under a guard of soldiers to suffer an ignominious death. The sentence is read: "To be hanged by the neck until dead." The prisoner is conscious of no moral guilt, yet in a few moments he must die. About him are not, as to-day, the



affectionate and reverent faces of his own people, but only the stern faces of enemies who seek his life. He breathes the same air he has always breathed, he sees the same sky and trees and flowers he has always known, while not far away are his friends, and most of all a dearly beloved family. Still he must die. We might ask, "Why must this sacrifice be?"

But the sacrifice was not in vain. This country, our country, the greatest and best country in the world, is so because it possessed men like Hayne who could sacrifice all for their country. His spirit lives on, and even now thrills in the breasts of young men now present, who, if need comes, like Hayne will answer, "Ready," and give all that their country may live.

BENEDICTION BY REV. ALVIN W. SKARDEN, OF ST. JUDE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WALTERBORO, S. C.

Lord God, may Thy blessing be upon our Nation and our people. Direct our Presidents and all who are in authority. May we grow in grace and in prosperity and may war be no more. To those who have served our country in her defense and have now entered into the larger life, may they go from strength to strength in the life of perfect service through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

[For the message of the President see page 21 of the proceedings of the Senate of this day.]

#### REFERENCE OF THE MESSAGE

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President just read be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut moves that the message just read be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADDRESS OF HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for leave to extend in the RECORD the very able address delivered by the distinguished Speaker of the House, Mr. LONGWORTH, at Louisville, Ky., on the evening of October 23, 1929, on the subject of the legislative history of the Ohio River improvement project. The address was delivered upon the occasion of President Hoover's visit to Louisville during the course of the celebration of the completion of the canalization of the Ohio River.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD an address delivered by the present occupant of the chair at Louisville, Ky. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The address is as follows:

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

It was suggested, when the honor was offered me of addressing you to-night, that I take as my subject the legislative history of the Ohio River improvement project in Congress.

It was thought that the exposition of this subject by one who had first-hand knowledge of and active participation in its development might have something of novelty and interest.

From the point of view that my service in the House of Representatives has been coincident with the vitally important steps leading to and culminating in the final completion of the building of the Ohio Canal, for that is what it is to-day, I may claim qualification to speak. I am the only Member still in the House who had any active participation in the project in its early stages, and my service there began when it was in hardly more than its inception.

When I took my seat in the House in 1903 less than \$10,000,000 had been appropriated by Congress for anything connected with the Ohio River, and the subjects of appropriation had been sporadic and unsystematic. Practically the first appropriation was contained in the act of June 14, 1880, of \$250,000, including \$100,000 for the David Island Dam, \$10,000 for Indiana Chute, and \$50,000 for Grand Chain. About every two years thereafter for the next 23 years increasing appropriations followed for the improvement of the Ohio, generally speaking; but covering a great variety of entirely unrelated subjects, like ice piers, ice harbors, removal of snags and rocks, building embankments, work on the falls at Louisville, and dredging of harbors and channels. A few dams located at widely separated parts of the river had been authorized and partly appropriated for. The work in fine, while useful and of benefit of localities directly affected, had been wholly without system. The appropriation secured had been due generally to the activities of individual Members of Congress avowedly for the benefit of their particular congressional districts rather than for the benefit of the Ohio Valley as a whole.

In other words, when I first came to Congress the Ohio River project which we are now dedicating and presenting to the country was less than 10 per cent completed, judged either by the amount appropriated or the work undertaken which would contribute to the efficiency of the project in its present magnificent finality.

It was becoming evident, particularly to those of us whose districts abutted on the Ohio River and who were looking forward to the day when it should become navigable at all seasons of the year from its source to its mouth, that something was wrong; that some change must be made in our methods, some new and definite system followed out, or that the consummation so devoutly wished by us all would be postponed into infinity.

It was at about this time that an influence outside of Congress itself was beginning to be felt. A group of men, not many in number, but representative of a vast population and vast public interests, was beginning to receive sympathetic hearing in the committees of Congress. They called themselves the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, and were full of their subject. It was a lobby, if you please, but the sort—and there are relatively few of them—that we welcome in Washington. It was a lobby composed of men like Vance, Bettinger, and others, who have passed on, and many of you here to-night, armed with special knowledge of facts, circumstances, and conditions, imparted not for the enhancement of their personal and financial interests, but to enable Congress to act more intelligently upon a project which would ultimately be for the benefit not only of the Ohio Valley but of the whole United States.

Even so, however, Congress for some years proceeded in the same old way, dredging here, embanking there, a dam here, a dam there; no system, no coordination. We were getting nowhere. I am not sure, though, that we were much to blame, for the problem was vast and complicated and even the Army engineers were at loggerheads over many basic details.

We had, however, in the act of March 3, 1905, taken a step, the first indicating that the improvement of the river from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi ought to be considered as a whole, in authorizing the Board of Engineers to report as to the canalization of the river for 6 and 9 foot channels.

In the meantime, a feeling had grown in the minds of some of the more aggressive proponents of Ohio River improvement that we ought to form in Congress itself an organization dedicated to the proposition that the improvement must consist of nothing less than the complete canalization of the river throughout its entire length at a stage not less than 9 feet.

The inception of this organization occurred, as I remember, in the winter of 1906. I invited a number of Members to my house one evening to talk the matter over. There were not many of us but we were all active and vitally interested. Among them, as I well recall, were two eminent Kentuckians, the late Ollie James, later a Senator, and one of the foremost leaders of his party; the other was Swagar Sherley, for many years a Member from this district and later one of the ablest chairmen of the great Committee on Appropriations that Congress has known. These two men did yeoman's service in the cause. At later meetings the number of our members increased by leaps and bounds. Senators as well as Members from States not directly abutting on the Ohio River joined us. Our group had grown to formidable proportions. Our proposition was that this was more than a local project, it was a national project and should be recognized as such by the Government itself. The culmination came in 1910 when in the act of June 25 of that year a large appropriation was carried for securing a 9-foot channel for the entire length of the river to be completed in 12 years. Three things were thus accomplished. First, that the project from now on was to be undertaken as a whole, with the United States Government at the back of it; second, that it was to be completed at a definite time; and third, that the channel should not be less than 9 feet in depth. We were saved thereby from the damming of the river at a 6-foot stage, and I may be, perhaps, pardoned for substituting for the second "m" in that rather long word the letter "n."

The rest was comparatively easy. We had only to see to it that sufficient appropriations were provided to enable the Army Engineers and builders to proceed with the utmost possible dispatch in the completion of the dams under construction and the commencement of the construction of the others. And later, when Congress adopted the policy of a lump-sum appropriation for all river and harbor works under construction, to see to it that a sufficient sum was allocated to the Ohio to secure its completion at the earliest possible moment.

It is true that more than 12 years have gone by since 1910, when that limit was placed in the act. But in all probability the delay was unavoidable. Wind and weather and a very wayward river are often insurmountable handicaps to the greatest engineering skill. Why, then, should we lament the delay or count the cost when we to-day contemplate in its majesty of full and final completion an artery of water traffic second in dignity and importance only to the Panama Canal?

From the time the early pioneers founded settlements along its banks the Ohio River until now has been among the most treacherous of so-called navigable streams. Always picturesque and beautiful, it has been as a creature fanciful and whimsical. At times roaring wrathfully between its lofty banks and spreading havoc and destruction in its

course, at others retiring, as it were, within its shell and scarcely permitting a rowboat to cross its bosom. Useless, practically, for purposes of commerce for considerably more than half the year.

Those days are passed. No longer are there any weak links in the chain. The turbulent river has become a beneficent canal, stretching nearly a thousand miles through one of the greatest and most important industrial and farming sections in the world. An artery of commerce capable of transporting throughout the year all articles of commerce confided to it.

Of its ultimate future I dare not trust myself to speak. To me it seems almost limitless. This I do predict, however, that during the lives only of ourselves and of our children and of our children's children, by reason of the savings in the cost of transportation on its surface and its potential effect on all transportation costs, the Ohio Canal will prove to have exceeded in actual worth to the American people by millions if not billions of dollars all the sums that have been expended on its triumphant completion.

Sometimes as I read and reread the history of the career of George Washington, the Father and first President of the United States, and reflect upon his many-sidedness and marvellous clarity of vision into the future, the thought comes to me that it is by no means impossible that he may have foreseen not only the development of the Ohio River as an artery of commerce during the entire length but also that it might be so developed by means of canalization.

Of course, we generally think of Washington as a matchless military commander, a consummate statesman, and a great President. We are apt to forget that he was one of the leading business men and, undoubtedly, the leading engineer of his day. He knew the Ohio River as did few men. He made at least one extended trip on it in 1770. Even before the treaty of Fort Stanwix, he saw that the Ohio Valley was to become the home of a great free people. He surveyed great areas along the Ohio and purchased large tracts of land in these sections. He was probably the leading authority on systems of internal waterways, and an investor in canalization projects. With such a background, I am by no means sure that my suggestion that Washington had vision of a project such as we are now dedicating goes far afield.

It is a most happy coincidence, if not a providential one, that another great engineer, like Washington among the most eminent of his time, honors us with his presence to-night. Like Washington, he is also a President of the United States. Like Washington, he will, as I predict, take rank as one of the great Presidents of the United States. He comes both as an engineer in his private capacity, and as President in his public capacity, to lend his approval to this completed project and to dedicate it forever to the use of the people of the United States.

Let us of the Ohio Valley resolutely see to it that his confidence is not abused and that the American people may never have cause to regret their investment.

#### HISTORY OF LEGISLATION RELATING TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an article published August 11, 1929, in the New York Times prepared by the Hon. RICHARD N. ELLIOTT, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. This article covers the details of the history of legislation relating to public buildings.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The article is as follows:

[From the New York Times, Sunday, August 11, 1929]

A NEW POLICY GOVERNS OUR PUBLIC BUILDING—HAVING DISCARDED THE "PORK BARREL" METHOD, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOLLOWS A DEFINITE PROGRAM IN ERECTING STRUCTURES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

By RICHARD N. ELLIOTT, chairman House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds

One of the most interesting and perplexing questions with which our national lawmakers are from time to time confronted is how to provide public buildings in which to house the Federal activities in the National Capital and elsewhere throughout the Nation.

Before the World War we had been spending about \$35,000,000 annually on our public buildings, which were authorized under the old omnibus system of "pork barrel" legislation. This term was applied to legislation of this character because the most needy and deserving places were frequently overlooked while some less deserving were provided for, it being necessary to do so in order to procure votes enough to pass the legislation. The last omnibus bill to become a law was the act of March 4, 1913. This act authorized the construction of about \$40,000,000 worth of buildings. The World War came and increased the cost of building to such an extent that it was impossible to build a large part of the buildings authorized in that act within the limit of cost fixed.

When I assumed the position as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House about four years ago I found more than 900 public building bills asking for buildings in almost every city

in the country and calling for an expenditure of more than \$300,000,000. President Calvin Coolidge was asking Congress to authorize a \$50,000,000 program for public buildings in the National Capital, and I was confronted with one of the most perplexing problems I had ever been called on to face. I knew the old "pork-barrel" method of handling public-building legislation had fallen into disrepute and would have to be discarded, and a new method would have to be devised to handle this work.

#### COST OF THE PROGRAM

After careful study of the situation and consultation with many Members of the House and Senate, I conceived the plan of authorizing a public-building program calling for \$150,000,000—\$50,000,000 to be used in the National Capital at the rate of \$10,000,000 annually and \$100,000,000 for the rest of the country to be expended at the rate of \$15,000,000 annually.

Instead of naming the places where buildings were to be erected I provided in the bill that the Secretary of the Treasury should determine the places where these buildings were to be built and submit estimates annually to the Bureau of the Budget, giving the names of the places where buildings were to be built and the amount of money necessary to carry on the work, which estimates, after approval by the Bureau of the Budget and the President, were to go to the Committee on Appropriations of the House.

When the appropriations were finally made by Congress the Secretary of the Treasury would be authorized to construct the buildings.

This plan was not received with favor at first by Members of Congress, but it did meet with the approval of the press of the country. I finally succeeded in getting the approval of Secretary Mellon and President Coolidge. This was the beginning of a long, hard fight before the Committee on Public Buildings and afterwards in Congress. I succeeded during the latter part of the Sixty-eighth Congress in getting the House to pass this bill, but the Senate took little or no interest in it and it died at the end of the Sixty-eighth Congress.

#### THE BILL REINTRODUCED

At the beginning of the Sixty-ninth Congress I reintroduced the bill, this time calling for \$165,000,000, \$15,000,000 of which was to be used to complete the buildings left over from the act of March 4, 1913. The bill was amended in committee to give the Postmaster General power to act jointly with the Secretary of the Treasury in all matters where post-office buildings were involved. This bill was passed by the House, and with the aid of the late Senator Bert M. Fernald of Maine, who was chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, it was passed by the Senate and became a law. It is known as the Elliott-Fernald Public Building Act of May 25, 1926.

This bill was later amended by one introduced by Representative DANIEL A. REED, of New York, which added another \$100,000,000 to the program and authorized the whole program to be worked out at the rate of \$35,000,000 annually, \$25,000,000 of which was to be spent throughout the country. The public-building program has been amended and supplemented by other acts of Congress until the whole program now calls for \$115,000,000 of expenditure in the National Capital and \$248,000,000 throughout the country. This is probably the most extensive public-building program ever adopted by any nation, and it is unique in that it is the first time in the history of our country that Congress has adopted a comprehensive and businesslike program for handling the construction of our public buildings.

The law has worked well under the wise management of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General. The funds have been allocated to the various States and buildings have been authorized where they were most needed without regard to section or political affiliation. The Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses have done more to provide sufficient and adequate public buildings to house the employees of our Government and promote the efficiency of the public service than all of the other Congresses combined.

The great reconstruction program of our National Capital is all being carried on under the authorization of this law. An administration building for the Department of Agriculture is being completed at a cost of \$2,000,000. An extension to the Government Printing Office is being made at a cost of \$1,250,000. A beautiful building for the Bureau of Internal Revenue is being erected which will cost \$10,000,000. A building for the Department of Commerce, which is the largest office building in the world, will cost \$17,500,000. An archives building, in which to house the valuable records now in nonfireproof buildings, has been authorized at a limit of cost of \$8,750,000.

It is also the intention to build a home for the Department of Labor, one for the Department of Justice, and other buildings in which to house the independent departments and bureaus of the Government. In addition to this project Congress has authorized under a separate act the construction of an addition to the House Office Building on the west side of New Jersey Avenue, adjacent to the present House Office Building, at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000.

The United States Supreme Court has never had a satisfactory or adequate home. After the Senate wing of the Capitol was built just before the Civil War the old Senate Chamber was turned over to this court for a court room, and it has held its sessions in this room since that time. A new Supreme Court house will be erected on the block of



ground north of the Congressional Library, which will be in keeping with its dignity and importance. It will cost about \$10,000,000.

#### OTHER PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

The Arlington Memorial Bridge, now under construction, will be completed within the next two years at a cost of \$14,750,000. A great boulevard has been authorized by Congress to extend from the western end of this bridge to Mount Vernon. This will cost about \$4,000,000. When the Arlington Memorial Bridge is completed B Street is to be widened to the width of 120 feet from the Senate Office Building to the Lincoln Memorial, and it will be the great thoroughfare over which processions going from the National Capital to Arlington Cemetery will travel.

The last official act of President Coolidge, who was a great friend of all the legislation seeking to improve and rebuild the National Capital, was the signing of the act of March 4, 1929, which authorized the enlarging of the Capitol Grounds and the opening of a boulevard from the Columbus Monument in front of the Union Station to a point where it will intersect with Pennsylvania Avenue at Second Street. It also provides for the extension of the Capitol Grounds to the Union Station and the removal of all the old buildings therefrom.

The Botanic Garden is to be moved from its present location to other lands adjacent thereto on the south. When the present building program in the National Capital is finished all of the old rookeries and eyesores which have marred the beauty of Pennsylvania Avenue for a century will have disappeared and will be succeeded by the great Government buildings. Washington will then become what Major L'Enfant and President Washington had hoped for, a beautiful city and the greatest Capital in the world.

The program in Washington, while important, is only a small part of the building program. The sum of \$248,000,000 has been allocated by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General to the different States and Territories in accordance with the terms of the law. The State of New York is to receive \$43,157,600 for the construction of public buildings.

This Federal building program is not a wild orgy of money spending but is being carried out as a safe, sane, and constructive business policy by our Government. The annual expenditure of \$35,000,000 is but little more than the annual rent bill of Uncle Sam. Every building authorized in the program is sorely needed and must have the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, the President, and the Bureau of the Budget before Congress will make the necessary appropriations. The principal criticism made to the program is that it falls short of providing all of the buildings needed at this time. The program would in all probability have failed to become a law had it not been for the strong support accorded it by the press of the country.

A nation is judged by the character and education of its people, its public buildings, its homes, its literature and art, as well as by its natural resources. It is a well-known fact that in these days when we are spending millions of dollars in research work, excavating the ruins of ancient cities, one of the things our students are most vitally interested in is the kind and character of the buildings they lived in those days, and from these we judge the civilization and culture of ancient times. When the great buildings authorized in this program are all completed they will add much to the efficiency of our Government and to the health and comfort of the Federal employees. They will also increase the respect of our people for the Government and elevate our Nation in the eyes of the world.

#### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for half a minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKINSON. The subcommittee on appropriations for agriculture is now holding hearings and expects to conclude those hearings Thursday evening. Members of the House having any matters for the consideration of that committee should take notice of that fact.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. LEATHERWOOD (at the request of Mr. COLTON), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. BOYLAN, for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

#### ADJOURNMENT

And then, on motion of Mr. TILSON (at 1 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 4, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Wednesday, December 4, 1929, as reported to the floor leader by the clerks of the several committees:

#### APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

(10.30 a. m.)

Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill.  
State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor Departments appropriation bill.

War Department appropriation bill.

Agriculture Department appropriation bill.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

117. A letter from the chairman United States Shipping Board, transmitting the Thirteenth Annual Report of the United States Shipping Board, covering the period from July 1, 1928, to and including June 30, 1929 (H. Doc. No. 191); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

118. A letter from the chairman Board of Mediation, transmitting a copy of the Third Annual Report of the Board of Mediation to Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

119. A letter from the secretary of United States Employees' Compensation Commission, transmitting report of the operations of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

120. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill "To provide for the reimbursement of certain enlisted men and former enlisted men of the Navy for the value of personal effects lost, damaged, or destroyed by fire at the naval training station, Hampton Roads, Va., on February 21, 1927"; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

121. A letter from the president of the Commission on Licensure Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, transmitting the First Annual Report of the Commission on Licensure Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 130); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

122. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting recommendation to the Congress for the enactment of legislation requiring all clerks of United States courts to charge for copies of decisions of courts furnished law book publishers or others (United States excepted) and to collect and account therefor to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

123. A letter from the Director of the United States Botanic Garden, transmitting certain information required by section 4, act of May 22, 1908, relative to travel from Washington, D. C., in connection with official business of this officer during the fiscal year of 1929; to the Committee on the Library.

124. A letter from the office of the Postmaster General, transmitting the cost ascertainment report for the fiscal year 1929 together with the appendix thereto; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

125. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting letter from the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, dated the 27th of October last, covering statement of the cost of manufacture, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, at the Army and arsenals therein named; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

126. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting 491 reports of inspections of disbursements made by officers of the Army, which inspections were made by the Inspector General's Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

127. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting statement concerning disposition of War Department surplus property during the period November 1, 1928, to October 15, 1929, inclusive; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4783) granting a pension to Mary D. Cowgill, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 6120) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings, and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630); the act entitled "An act to amend section 5 of the

act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings, and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1926," dated February 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 137); and the act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire certain lands within the District of Columbia to be used as space for public buildings," approved January 13, 1928 (45 Stat. 51); to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COLTON: A bill (H. R. 6121) to authorize the maintenance of central warehouses in national parks and national monuments and authorizing appropriations for the purchase of supplies and materials to be kept in said warehouses; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CROSS: A bill (H. R. 6122) to regulate stock exchanges, boards of trade, and similar organizations in trafficking in certain securities in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 6123) to allow credit to homestead settlers and entrymen for military service in certain Indian wars; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GLOVER: A bill (H. R. 6124) to provide for the reconstruction of the Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HALL of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 6125) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to lend to the Governor of Mississippi 250 pyramidal tents, complete; fifteen 16 feet by 80 feet by 40 feet assembly tents; thirty 11 feet by 50 feet by 15 feet hospital ward tents; 10,000 blankets, olive drab, No. 4; 5,000 pillowcases; 5,000 canvas cots; 5,000 cotton pillows; 5,000 bed sacks; 10,000 bed sheets; 20 field ranges, No. 1; 10 field bake ovens; 50 water bags (for ice water); to be used at the encampment of the United Confederate Veterans, to be held at Biloxi, Miss., in June, 1930; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6126) to provide for the authorization of appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Millen, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAWLEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 6127) to authorize the payment of checking charges and arrastre charges on consignments of goods shipped to Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. JONAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 6128) to establish a national military park to commemorate the Battle of Kings Mountain; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KINCHELOE: A bill (H. R. 6129) for the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Morgantown, Ky.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 6130) to exempt the Custer National Forest from the operation of the forest homestead law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6131) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to erect a monument on the site of the battle between Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and the command of Nelson A. Miles; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 6132) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Holdenville, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. REID of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 6133) granting the consent of Congress to the township of Aurora, Ill., to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Fox River at or near the village of North Aurora, Ill.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 6134) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Seminole, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6135) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Bristow, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6136) for the erection of a public building at Drumright, Creek County, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6137) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Okemah, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6138) amending section 200, World War veterans' act, 1924; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6139) to amend title 28, section 41, of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 6140) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Wewoka, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 6141) to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities

affecting war veterans; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. ANDREW: A bill (H. R. 6142) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to lease the United States naval destroyer and submarine base, Squantum, Mass.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 6143) to extend commissary privileges to the widows of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, and also to officers of the Foreign Service of the United States at foreign stations; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6144) to provide for the reimbursement of certain enlisted men and former enlisted men of the Navy for the value of personal effects lost, damaged, or destroyed by fire at the naval training station, Hampton Roads, Va., on February 21, 1927; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6145) to regulate the minimum age limit for enlistments in the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6146) to authorize certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COLLINS: A bill (H. R. 6147) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Joint Committee on the Library the sum of \$1,500,000 for the purchase of the collection of 3,000 incunabula to be deposited in the Library of Congress and known as the Herbert Putnam collection of incunabula; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HILL of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6148) adopting and authorizing an inland waterway from Pensacola Bay, Fla., to Mobile Bay, Ala.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H. R. 6149) to amend the act approved February 25, 1927, entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to Dauphin Island Railway & Harbor Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge and approaches thereto and/or a toll bridge across the water between the mainland at or near Cedar Point and Dauphin Island;" to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 6150) to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the completion by the Secretary of War of a monument to the memory of the American soldiers who fell in the Battle of New Orleans at Chalmette, La., and making the necessary appropriations therefor," approved March 4, 1907; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6151) to authorize the Secretary of War to assume the care, custody, and control of the monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the Battle of New Orleans, at Chalmette, La., and to maintain the monument and grounds surrounding it; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REID of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 6152) providing for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building at Elmhurst, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COLTON: A bill (H. R. 6153) authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study and report on the conservation and administration of the public domain; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 6154) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Towanda, in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RANSLEY: A bill (H. R. 6155) to provide for the erection of a public building for customs and other governmental purposes in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GIFFORD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 139) authorizing a suitable memorial to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 140) authorizing a suitable memorial to Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals; to the Committee on the Library.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 6156) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Gillan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6157) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Bosworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 6158) granting an increase of pension to Agnes Kimball; to the Committee on Pensions.



Also, a bill (H. R. 6159) granting a pension to Anderson Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAIRD: A bill (H. R. 6160) granting a pension to Sylvia Ennis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6161) granting an increase of pension to Alvora Bartlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 6162) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Shumaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6163) granting a pension to Emma Y. Davison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 6164) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Stacey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6165) for the relief of John Fox; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLACKBURN: A bill (H. R. 6166) for the relief of the legal representatives of James H. Holaday; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6167) granting a pension to Sallie J. Barnes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRAND of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6168) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Barrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6169) granting a pension to Grace Lankester; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRIGHAM: A bill (H. R. 6170) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Churchill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARTER of Wyoming: A bill (H. R. 6171) granting a pension to Mary G. Barrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6172) granting an increase of pension to Ida Copple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6173) granting a pension to Margaret Shattuck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6174) granting a retirement annuity to Frank B. Lawton; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. CRAIL: A bill (H. R. 6175) for the relief of the Mack Copper Co., a corporation; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 6176) for the relief of Julia M. Holland; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 6177) to grant an honorable discharge from the military service of the United States to William Rosenberg; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DUNBAR: A bill (H. R. 6178) granting a pension to Malissa Skeen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6179) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Norrington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6180) granting a pension to Maud M. Trusty; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6181) granting a pension to Jason F. Purvis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6182) for the relief of J. D. A. O'Connell; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6183) granting an increase of pension to Marion O. Fulcher; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FENN: A bill (H. R. 6184) for the relief of Andrew M. Jeffrey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 6185) granting a pension to Josephine A. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6186) for the relief of Frank Storms; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 6187) for the relief of John Newman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6188) granting an increase of pension to Henry Fields; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FORT: A bill (H. R. 6189) to extend the benefits of the United States employees' compensation act to Edward McCloskey; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6190) to extend the benefits of the United States employees' compensation act to Eugene C. Lee; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FULMER: A bill (H. R. 6191) granting an increase of pension to Willie Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6192) granting a pension to Pauline Cordes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H. R. 6193) for the relief of Sidney Morris Hopkins; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6194) granting six months' pay to Arthur G. Caswell; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6195) for the relief of Joseph Faneuf; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6196) for the relief of George F. Almond; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6197) for the relief of William Befuhs, alias Charles Cameron; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6198) granting a pension to Oscar W. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6199) granting an increase of pension to Hodges W. Drayton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6200) granting a pension to Emma I. Fowler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6201) granting a pension to Susan B. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6202) granting a pension to James O'Neil; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6203) granting an increase of pension to Abbie D. Shaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6204) granting a pension to Sarah A. Varley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH: A bill (H. R. 6205) to provide for the examination and survey of Corsica River, Queen Annes County, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6206) to provide for the examination and survey of an area at the mouth of Pocomoke River, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HALL of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 6207) for the relief of the estate of the late Dr. W. A. Cox; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HALSEY: A bill (H. R. 6208) granting a pension to Nannie J. George; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 6209) for the relief of Dalton G. Miller; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6210) to authorize an appropriation for the relief of Joseph K. Munhall; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6211) for the relief of A. H. Cousins, district fiscal agent, United States Forest Service; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HICKEY: A bill (H. R. 6212) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 6213) for the relief of the First National Bank of Marissa, Ill.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6214) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 6215) granting a pension to Frank Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6216) granting an increase of pension to Hannah E. James; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6217) granting an increase of pension to Marie Lytle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS: A bill (H. R. 6218) for the relief of the City Flouring Mills (Inc.); to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6219) granting a pension to Fleming P. Trexler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KORELL: A bill (H. R. 6220) for the relief of Capt. Lloyd S. Spooner, United States Army; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAMPERT: A bill (H. R. 6221) granting an increase of pension to Esther F. Yarnall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6222) to provide for the appointment of Roscoe V. F. Brightbill as a warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H. R. 6223) for the retirement of James Floyd North, United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 6224) granting a pension to Clarence T. Lee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6225) granting an increase of pension to Matt J. Gaines; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mrs. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 6226) for the relief of James O'Malley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6227) for the relief of Elizabeth Lynn; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 6228) granting a pension to Hosea M. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6229) granting a pension to Lee H. Pipes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6230) granting an increase of pension to Hannah L. Welch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6231) granting a pension to Jesse D. Kirby; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PRALL: A bill (H. R. 6232) for the relief of New York Harbor Dry Dock Corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 6233) granting an increase of pension to Kittie Shortlidge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6234) granting an increase of pension to Mitchell Lenoir; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6235) granting an increase of pension to Tide Owens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6236) granting a pension to Sylvester L. Spivey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6237) for the relief of Dewey Bonine; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6238) granting a pension to Emma Hooper King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6239) granting a pension to William J. Cobble; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD: A bill (H. R. 6240) granting an increase of pension to Cora L. Dickerson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6241) granting a pension to Leonidas O. Hollis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6242) granting an increase of pension to Ada Wilson Sanders; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SANDLIN: A bill (H. R. 6243) for the relief of A. E. Bickley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 6244) granting an increase of pension to Lillie Owen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6245) granting a pension to Andrew Grace; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6246) granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. Stanard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6247) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Howe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6248) granting a pension to Anna E. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPROUL of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 6249) granting a pension to Constantine Witcofsky; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 6250) granting a pension to Jesse P. Murphy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 6251) for the relief of Harry T. Ostrum; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TEMPLE: A bill (H. R. 6252) granting a pension to Hannah Marie Nale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6253) for the relief of J. B. Orndoff; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6254) to authorize Dr. L. O. Howard, former Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, to accept certain decorations from the French Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 6255) granting an increase of pension to Rosa L. Stevens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 6256) for the relief of Harry Stanbrough Monell, formerly chairman War Department Claims Board, Transportation Service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 6257) to provide for examination and survey for a breakwater at Criehaven, Me.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: A bill (H. R. 6258) awarding a Navy cross to Morris Hoffman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6259) for the relief of Alma Rawson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6260) granting a pension to Clara L. Leach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6261) for the relief of Francis M. Master-son, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6262) for the relief of Lydia Blumenkranz; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6263) for the relief of Frances MacDonald; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6264) to authorize the Secretary of War to donate a bronze cannon to the town of Avon, Mass.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 6265) for the relief of the estates of Asa Faulkner, Lewis L. Faulkner, deceased, and S. B. Spurlock, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6266) granting an increase of pension to William A. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6267) for the relief of J. H. Wallace; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOLFENDEN: A bill (H. R. 6268) for the relief of Thomas J. Parker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6269) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Lemmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6270) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6271) granting a pension to Ida Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6272) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Mullenax; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6273) granting a pension to Angelina Rader; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6274) granting a pension to John M. Rader; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6275) granting a pension to Margaret S. Rader; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6276) granting an increase of pension to Malvina J. Swiger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6277) granting a pension to Susan J. Samples; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6278) for the relief of the Zoar Baptist Church, of Keslers Cross Lanes, Nicholas County, W. Va.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6279) granting a pension to Mary Jane Woofert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6280) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Underwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6281) granting an increase of pension to Susana Short; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6282) granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Starkey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SEARS: A bill (H. R. 6283) granting a pension to Elizabeth Cachelin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6284) for the relief of John Sturgeon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6285) for the relief of John Christians; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6286) for the relief of O. L. Beindorff; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6287) for the relief of John O'Hara; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6288) for the relief of Frank Rizzuto; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6289) for the relief of Arthur C. Bingle; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6290) authorizing the redemption by the United States Treasury of 20 war savings stamps (series of 1918) now held by Dr. John Mach, of Omaha, Nebr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6291) to provide for appointment of William O. Boger, sergeant, Organized Reserves, Eighty-ninth Division, Omaha, Nebr., detached enlisted men's list, a warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6292) to provide for the payment of amounts expended in the construction and maintenance of a hangar and flying field for the use of the air mail service; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6293) authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to refund to the Farmers' Grain Co., of Omaha, Nebr., income taxes illegally paid to the United States Treasurer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6294) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of William Quinlan; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1369. By Mr. ARNOLD: Petition from citizens of Mount Vernon, Ill., indorsing the Spanish-American War pension bill; to the Committee on Pensions.

1370. By Mr. BLACKBURN: Petition signed by sundry citizens of the State of Kentucky, favoring legislation to provide increased pensions for Civil War survivors and Civil War widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1371. By Mr. BOHN: Petition of voters of St. Ignace, Mich., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill carrying the rates proposed by the National Tribune in order that relief may be accorded to needy and suf-



fering veterans and widows of veterans, and thus partly repay the living for the sacrifices they have made for our country; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1372. By Mr. BROWNE: Petition of citizens of Marshfield, Wis., in behalf of legislation for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1373. Also, petition of citizens of Marathon County, Wis., requesting increased pensions for soldiers and widows of Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1374. Also, petition of citizens of Vesper, Wis., in behalf of legislation for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1375. Also, petition of citizens of Wautoma, Wis., in behalf of legislation for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1376. By Mr. BRUNNER: Resolution adopted by the Sisterhood of Temple Beth-El, at a meeting held in the city of New York on November 19, 1929, protesting against the passage of the Porter resolution (H. J. Res. 16) unless said resolution be so amended as to provide that delegates of the United States to an international conference on calendar reform, should one be called, be instructed to oppose any scheme for calendar reform which would involve a blank day or similar device; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1377. Also, petition of Hugh F. Moran and approximately 100 residents of the second Queens Borough, New York district, urging Congress to report favorably upon House bill 3397, by Mr. HUGHES, of West Virginia; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

1378. By Mr. CHALMERS: Petition urging the passage of legislation increasing pensions of all Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1379. Also, petition urging an increase in the pension of all Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

1380. By Mr. DALLINGER: Petition of certain citizens of Massachusetts, praying for an increase in Civil War pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1381. Also, petition of certain citizens of Wakefield, Mass., requesting an increase in Civil War pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1382. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Massachusetts and Maine, praying for an increase in the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1383. By Mr. ELLIOTT: Petition of O. D. Werking and other citizens of the sixth district of Indiana; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1384. By Mr. FISHER: Petition of 102 persons, for the passage of the Civil War bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1385. By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of 146 veterans of the Spanish-American War of the National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio, praying for an early passage of House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

1386. By Mr. FOSS: Petition of Charley V. Earle and 30 other citizens of Westminster, Mass., urging increase in pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1387. By Mr. HALL of Indiana: Petition of Melvin Stanley, Milton E. Patchell, A. Schaenradt, C. E. Ross, and 53 others, of Logansport, Ind., for the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

1388. Also, petition of Basil Adams, Charles B. Tuttle, Blanche Tuttle, William I. Sturgeon, and 82 others, of Fairmount, Ind., for the passage of a Civil War bill carrying the following provisions: \$72 per month for every Civil War survivor, \$125 per month for every Civil War survivor requiring aid and attendance, \$150 per month for veterans totally blind, \$50 per month for every Civil War widow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1389. By Mr. HOOPER: Petition of Mrs. F. J. Warren and 108 other residents of Charlotte, Mich., asking for increase of pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1390. By Mr. HOPKINS: Petition submitted by Morte H. Craig, of 230 Illinois Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo., and signed by many citizens of St. Joseph, appealing for a more equitable pension for Spanish War Veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

1391. By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: Petition of citizens of Brookings, S. Dak., urging the passage of legislation increasing pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1392. By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition signed by C. D. Bates and 40 other residents of Otsego, Mich., and vicinity, requesting

legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1393. Also, petition signed by Ida A. Smith and 25 other residents of Otsego, Mich., and vicinity, requesting legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1394. Also, petition signed by Maude L. Beadle and 14 other residents of Marcellus, Mich., and vicinity, requesting legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1395. Also, petition signed by Jacob Crofford and two other residents of Burr Oak, Mich., requesting legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1396. Also, petition signed by Gertrude S. McGann and 137 other residents of Three Oaks, Mich., requesting legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1397. Also, petition signed by R. W. Clapp and 29 other residents of Saugatuck, Mich., and vicinity, requesting legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1398. Also, petition signed by E. J. Hayden and 46 other residents of Bangor and Arlington, Mich., requesting the enactment of the Robinson bill (S. 477) at this session of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1399. Also, petition signed by Frem A. Lincoln and 29 other residents of Bangor, Mich., requesting legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1400. Also, petition signed by N. S. Sink and 85 other residents of Covert, Mich., and vicinity asking for increased pensions to Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1401. Also, petition signed by O. J. Atwater and 36 other residents of Wayland, Mich., and vicinity, requesting legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1402. Also, petition signed by F. M. Craig and 42 other residents of Hastings, Mich., and vicinity, requesting legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1403. By Mr. MILLER: Petition of residents of Seattle and vicinity, for legislation increasing pensions for veterans and widows of veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1404. By Mr. LUDLOW: Petition of sundry citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., indorsing increase in pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pension.

1405. By Mr. MERRITT: Petition of sundry citizens of Noroton Heights, in the State of Connecticut, urging the passage of legislation to increase the pensions of veterans of the Spanish War; to the Committee on Pensions.

1406. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Westport, in the State of Connecticut, urging favorable action on legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1407. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Greenwich, in the State of Connecticut, urging favorable action on legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1408. By Mr. NEWHALL: Petition of citizens of Campbell and Kenton Counties, State of Kentucky, urging the passage of House bill 2562, providing for increased rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

1409. By Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa: Petition urging the passage of bills S. 476 and H. R. 2562, providing for increased rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period, which is signed by H. D. Decker, of Popejoy, Iowa, and many other citizens of Popejoy, Iowa; to the Committee on Pensions.

1410. By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: Petition of S. J. Gray and others, of Pike, Gibson, and Warrick Counties, Ind., that Congress enact into law at this session legislation for the benefit of Civil War soldiers and widows of soldiers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1411. By Mr. SHREVE: Petition signed by a large number of veterans of the Spanish-American War, asking for the passage of the bill (H. R. 2562) increasing the rate of pensions for these veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

1412. By Mr. SPARKS: Petition of 77 members of William S. Robertson Woman's Relief Corps, No. 161, Department of Kan-

sas, at Goodland, Kans., favoring increase of pensions for veterans of the Civil War and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1413. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Clarion County, Pa., in favor of increased pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1414. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of a number of veterans of the Civil War residing in Washington, Pa., in support of legislation increasing the rate of pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1415. Also, petition of a number of citizens of Charleroi, Washington County, Pa., in support of legislation providing increased rate of pension for Civil War veterans and widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1416. Also, petition of Joint Association of Postal Employees of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, in support of Senate bill 15 and House bill 1815, amending the retirement law; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1417. Also, petition of a number of residents of California, Pa., in support of legislation increasing the rate of pension for Civil War veterans and widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1418. By Mr. UNDERWOOD: Resolution of General George Gordon Meade Camp, No. 75, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Ohio, in support of House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476; to the Committee on Pensions.

1419. Also, petition of Fred L. Donnelly and others, of Circleville, Ohio, asking for legislation to increase the rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish war; to the Committee on Pensions.

1420. By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Petition urging the passage of a Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Pensions.

1421. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., with reference to the 10 per cent tax attached to initiation fees and dues as unjust, in the Federal reserve act of 1928; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1422. By Mr. LAMPERT: Petition from citizens of Manitowoc, Wis., requesting immediate consideration of legislation for increased rates of pensions for Spanish war veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1929

The Senate met in legislative session at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose mercies are renewed every morning, we thank Thee for the blessing of home and friends, for the sense of duty, for the growth of knowledge, for the grandeur of self-sacrifice, and for the manifold things that invest life with sacredness and crown it with dignity and worth.

Bestow upon us the inward gift of a heart fully cleansed and enlarged, and enlighten us with the light that illumines and constrains, which shows the way and thither turns our feet, that day by day we may perceive and know what things we ought to do, and also may have grace and power faithfully to perform the same. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

### APPEARANCE OF SENATORS

SMITH W. BROOKHART, a Senator from the State of Iowa; FRANK L. GREENE, a Senator from the State of Vermont; HENRY D. HATFIELD, a Senator from the State of West Virginia; HARRY B. HAWES, a Senator from the State of Missouri; and FREDERIC M. SACKETT, a Senator from the State of Kentucky, appeared in their seats to-day.

### THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. FESS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, before the Journal is approved, I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the confirmation of the three postmasters from South Carolina who were confirmed yesterday afternoon. The confirmations have not yet been sent from the Secretary's office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection, as in open executive session, to the request of the Senator from South Carolina? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The names

will be returned to the Executive Calendar; and in other respects, without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

### SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a privileged resolution coming over from yesterday, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 111) submitted by Mr. NORRIS on September 9, 1929, denying WILLIAM S. VARE a seat in the United States Senate from the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Greene	McNary	Thomas, Idaho
Blease	Hale	Moses	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Hatfield	Norris	Trammell
Brook	Hebert	Oddie	Vandenberg
Brookhart	Heflin	Overman	Walsh, Mass.
Capper	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mont.
Copeland	Johnson	Robinson, Ind.	Watson
Fess	Jones	Sheppard	
Frazier	Keyes	Smoot	
Gillett	McKellar	Swanson	

Mr. MOSES. I wish to announce that the Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WATERMAN], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. STEIWER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. GLENN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] are in attendance upon a meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Thirty-seven Senators have answered to their names—not a quorum. The clerk will call the names of the absentees.

The legislative clerk called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. PATTERSON and Mr. REED answered to their names when called.

Mr. McMASTER. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. NORBECK] is unavoidably absent. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] is necessarily detained by illness, and that the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANDELL] is necessarily detained by matters in his State.

I also desire to announce that both Senators from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON and Mr. STEPHENS] are necessarily detained in their State on important business.

The following Senators entered the Chamber and answered to their names:

Barkley	Dale	Hawes	Sackett
Bingham	Dill	Hayden	Shortridge
Black	Fletcher	Kean	Simmons
Blaine	George	La Follette	Steiber
Bratton	Glass	McCulloch	Tydings
Caraway	Glenn	McMaster	Wagner
Connally	Harris	Nye	Waterman
Cutting	Hastings	Pittman	Wheeler

Mr. BROOKHART. I desire to announce that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. PINE] are detained at a meeting of the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. NORRIS. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the Chair has laid before the Senate Resolution 111.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution has been laid before the Senate. The Senator from New York rises to a parliamentary inquiry, which he will state.

Mr. COPELAND. Will the RECORD show that it required a second roll call to develop a quorum this morning?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The RECORD will show the fact.

Mr. COPELAND. I make the inquiry because when the prayer was offered there were nine Senators in the Chamber.

### REFERENCE OF EXECUTIVE BUSINESS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I present an order, which is the customary resolution introduced at the beginning of a session, to which the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] accedes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the order proposed.

The order was read, as follows:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, That on calendar days of the balance of the second session of the Seventy-first Congress, when Executive